

JAMES MILTON RACER,
Editor and Publisher

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A Family Paper

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1903.

One dollar a year.

NO. 3

TAKE NOTICE.

Prof. Newlin, of North Carolina, is expected to preach at the Union church next Sunday.

The editor of a paper does not necessarily agree with every opinion expressed in his columns by those who contribute, but he does believe in a free press and free speech. For instance we print this week on page six the opinion of Bishop Henry M. Turner, of Georgia, on the negro problem, yet at the same time we do not believe he has the correct solution of the question.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

Thirteen Bulgarian brigands were killed in a fight with Turkish troops.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada celebrated her Confederation day Thursday, July 2, with more than the usual rejoicings.

There was an elaborate celebration of the Fourth at San Juan, Porto Rico, one of the new possessions of the United States.

Admiral Cotton has transmitted to the Navy Department by cable an account of the German reception to the American squadron at Kiel.

The British and Japanese Ministers at Peking have presented the Chinese Government a note demanding the immediate evacuation of Manchuria by Russia.

Leo XIII, the Pope of the Catholic church at the Vatican, Rome, Italy, is thought to be slowly sinking to his death. He is 93 years of age and has been pope for 25 years.

Princess Marie Bonaparte, Europe's richest imperial heiress, became of age last Thursday. One inheritance is a fourth share of the enormous profits at Monte Carlo.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

After an eight hour discussion the Jews in conference at Detroit, Mich., on July 3 decided to continue to observe Saturday as their Sabbath.

The financial statement of the Post-office Department for the year just ended shows a deficit amounting to \$4,617,203, as against \$2,961,170 for the year previous.

M. Jousserand, ambassador to the United States from France, delivered the oration at the 4th of July celebration held in the White House grounds at Washington, D. C., last Saturday.

The International Christian Endeavor Convention will meet in Denver, Colorado, to-day, to continue in session for four days. Preparations are being made to entertain 25,000 visitors.

A great contrast in temperature was presented Friday when it snowed in Wyoming and Colorado, but was sizzling hot in New York and Louisville with the thermometer standing at 95 and 98 degrees.

Word has been received at Washington, D. C., that Prince Henry, of Prussia, will make the St. Louis World's Fair the occasion of a second visit to the United States, and that the German crown prince will accompany him.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones, of Berea, spoke at the Lexington Chautauqua this week.

Lieut. Merton Craig, of Louisville, after a conference with the Governor and Adj. Gen. Murray, will go to Pineville to organize a cavalry troop.

In a fight at Somerset, Pulaski Co., last week John Stringer was shot four times by C. B. Candler. His wounds are believed to be fatal.

Gov. Beckham has offered a reward of \$250 for the arrest and conviction of the assassin, or each of the assassins, who killed Louis T. Fox at Orell on June 16.

In the Republican convention at Mt. Vernon Friday, July 3, G. W. Shadon, of Somerset, was nominated for State Senator from the seventeenth senatorial district.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay, the hero of Free Speech, now in his 93d year, seems seriously deranged at his home at White Hall, and family friends are moving to have a guardian appointed.

The Lexington Chautauqua is passing off with unusual brilliancy and success this season, and more people than ever will plan to enjoy its advantages another year.

Sheriff Callahan will not serve the special term of court to be at Jackson, Breathitt county.—Mrs. B. J. Ewen may have to leave Jackson owing to threats made against her.—The Ewen relief fund has reached \$7,000.

A GREAT OFFER.

Daily Louisville Times, Weekly Courier-Journal, and The Citizen Six Months for \$1.50.

By special arrangements we will send The Citizen and Weekly Courier-Journal and Daily Louisville Times, all three, for six months to the same or separate addresses for only \$1.50. The price of the Louisville Times alone for six months is \$3.00, thus giving you three papers for half the price of one. This offer is for a limited time only and is made to old as well as new subscribers of THE CITIZEN. If you are an old subscriber we will give you credit for 50c on your subscription. Address all orders, with \$1.50 inclosed, to THE CITIZEN, Berea, Ky.

JAMES W. RACER, Editor.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BEREA BANKING CO. AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 30th DAY OF JUNE, 1903.

1 Loans and discounts.....	\$53 470 42
2 Overdrafts, secured.....	
3 Overdrafts, unsecured.....	
4 Due from National Banks.....	6 619 82
5 Due from State Banks and Bankers.....	\$
6 Due from Trust Companies.....	\$
7 Banking House and Lot.....	
8 Other Real Estate.....	
9 Mortgages.....	
10 U. S. Bonds.....	
11 Other Stocks and Bonds.....	
12 Specie.....	\$ 584 43
13 Currency.....	1 782 00
14 Exchange for Clearings.....	
	2 866 43
15 Other Items carried as Cash.....	141 67
16 Furniture and Fixtures.....	1 812 09
17 Fund to pay Taxes.....	
18 Current Expenses Last Quarter.....	\$ 517 70
	\$ 583 52
	\$ 529 86
	1 631 08

Give description, location, value and how long owned, all real estate, except banking house and lot, if any owned longer than five years.

1 Capital Stock paid in, in cash.....	\$15 000 00
2 Surplus Fund.....	500 00
3 Undivided Profits.....	
4 Due Depositors as follows, viz:	
Deposits subject to check (on which interest is not paid).....	\$46 635 41
Deposits subject to check (on which interest is paid).....	
Demand certificates of deposits (on which interest is paid).....	
Time certificates of deposits (on which interest is paid).....	354 55
Savings deposits (on which interest is paid).....	
Certified Checks.....	46 989 96
5 Due National Banks.....	
6 Due State Banks and Bankers.....	
7 Due Trust Companies.....	
8 Cashier's Checks outstanding.....	38 23
9 Bills re-discounted.....	
10 Unpaid dividends.....	
11 Taxes due and unpaid.....	
12 Capital Stock not paid.....	

SUPPLEMENTARY.

- Highest amount of indebtedness of any stockholder, person, company or firm (including in the liability of the company or firm the liability of the individual members thereof) directly or indirectly, if such indebtedness exceeds 20 per cent. of capital stock actually paid in, and actual amount of surplus in the bank.....None.
- How is indebtedness stated in above item 1 secured?—see Section 583, Kentucky Stat.
- Highest amount of indebtedness of any director or officer, if amount of such indebtedness exceeds 10 per cent. of paid-up capital stock of bank.....None.
- How is same secured?.....
- Does amount of indebtedness of any person, company or firm including in the liability of the company or firm, the liability of the individual members thereof exceed 30 per cent. of paid-up capital and actual surplus?.....No.
- If so, state amount of such indebtedness.....\$750 00
- Amount of last dividend.....
- Were all expenses, losses, interest and taxes deducted therefrom before declaring dividend, and was not less than 10 per cent. of net profits of the bank for the period covered by the dividend carried to the surplus fund before said dividend was declared?.....Yes.

(See Section 586, Kentucky Stat.)

Total.....\$86 041 51

Total.....\$86 041 51

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
County of Madison,

W. H. Porter, Cashier of The Berea Banking Co., a bank located and doing business in the Town of Berea, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1903, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location named, and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Secretary of State, designating the 30th day of June, 1903, as the day on which such report shall be made.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by W. H. Porter, the 1st day of July, 1903.

J. M. EARLY, Deputy County Clerk.

W. H. PORTER, Cashier.
J. E. JOHNSON, Director.
J. BURDETTE, Director.
P. CORNELIUS, Director.

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SEE our line of Trunks, Telescopes and Valises

SEE our Men, Women and Children's Shoes at all prices, and the best you can buy for the money

SEE our Men and Boys' Wool, Fur and Straw Hats, in all the latest shapes at prices to suit all. If you want clothes that fit; if you want a suit for yourself or boy and want the

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DON'T FAIL to inspect our stock before buying. Orders taken for tailor-made suits, and fit guaranteed. Only a look and you will be assured that we can save you money

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Buggies, Surries,

ROAD WAGONS AND
FRAZIR CARTS.Kentucky Carriage
Works.

C. F. HIGGINS, Prop.



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GLASSES

to suit these conditions and requirements are made and supplied here. Tests made by skillful opticians with modern scientific instruments put us in possession of information which enables us to furnish just the right glasses. Glasses to suit the eyes. Prices to suit the pocket.

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Optician and Jeweler

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If you are going to buy a

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or Buggy

of any kind this season come and

see our stock, and we can supply

you. Weber wagons are still on

the move for they run right.

Make it pay you to trade with us. Pay in dollars and cents. Pay in satisfaction with the goods themselves.

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We want to make it a pleasure to trade with us. In all departments will be found goods to suit your wants at prices in keeping with the quality.

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Night Phone, 47, 66.

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No Cure, No Pay.

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all around

Everything first-class

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East End Barber Shop

North of Printing Office

Shave 10c; Hair Cut 15c

Shampoo 15c

Razors sharpened 15c to 25c

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\$3.50 Stoves, 2 burner . . . \$1.00

5.00 Stoves, 3 burner . . . 1.50

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MAIN STREET RICHMOND, KY.



"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER IN TRIUMPH SHALL WAVE OVER THE LAND OF THE FREE AND THE HOME OF THE BRAVE."

"I would not counsel any one to eat a snail," says Lieut. Col. Newnam Davis, the well-known authority on the art of dining. "The two attempts, in the cause of gastronomy, that I have made to swallow the long brown things that one pulls out of five steaming shells have been failures. They tasted to me like gravel cooked in mock turtle soup."

Ernest Legouve, who recently celebrated his 57th birthday, was asked to what he attributed his long life and good health. "No cares, no ennui, no sorrows—that's one reason of my good health," he replied. "But that is not enough. The body must be kept elastic and for this reason we must walk, play billiards and, above all, fence. For me fencing is the ideal exercise."

The establishment of a department of humor, such as might train young men for after-dinner speaking, story telling and cartooning, was suggested the other day by D. W. Smith, of Milwaukee, responding to a toast at the annual dinner of the University of Wisconsin. Such a university department is not now in existence and Mr. Smith believes it would prove itself practicable and valuable.

The speed to be developed by the airships affrights the imagination. Sixty miles an hour is predicted with confidence. That is to be made, of course, with the help of a brisk gale. Imagine for a moment the spectacle that one of these fastest flying machines will present when performing this stupendous feat! All standards by which we measure phenomenal speed will be reduced to mere commonplaces.

The monthly report of Dr. Carlos J. Finlay, chief sanitary officer of the island of Cuba, says the showing for 1902 and the beginning of 1903 is very satisfactory, not only in regard to the complete exemption from yellow fever and smallpox, but also in the number of deaths from malaria and in the total mortality. There has been no malaria in the island since July, 1900, nor yellow fever since September, 1901.

Six Shaffer brothers, sons of John Shaffer, of Highland County, O., were photographed in a group at Hillsboro, O., a few days ago. The oldest is 86 years of age and the youngest 74. Their united ages amount to 480 years. Their father's children numbered 13, and the children of these six brothers number, respectively, eleven, eight, nine, thirteen, twelve and five, giving the list in the order of the father's ages.

Alpine flowers and plants are so quickly becoming extinct that strong measures are to be taken in future for their preservation. The prefect of the Alps (Savoie) has now issued a decree forbidding the uprooting of the edelweiss, the bee orchis, the blue thistle, the Alpine clematis, silver geranium, mountain rhododendron, gentian, arnica and many other plants. The sale or transport of these plants are also forbidden.

A series of experiments have recently been conducted by J. Parker Whitney, of the Washington state fish commission, on which he reports that fish, cold blooded as they are, can be frozen solid and thawed back to life if not exposed to the sun or allowed to get more than 12 to 14 degrees below the freezing point. If exposed to a temperature of zero or below they will not survive, as the faint inner pulsation of life then ceases.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock, secretary of the interior, recently visited the Hot Springs ostrich farm, and had the experience of riding behind one of the largest ostriches in this country. The ostrich is known as "Black Diamond," who is big and fleet and docile as a well-trained horse. Black Diamond was hitched to a runabout, and Secretary Hitchcock had the novel sensation of riding behind this bird that trotted as fast as a horse can run.

CURRENT TOPICS.

One-sixth of the landowners in Great Britain are women.

Fully 2,500 persons commit suicide in Russia every year.

There are four millionaires in Britain to one in France.

Blackpool claims to be the best-lighted town in England.

The first issue of medals to British troops was in 1643 by Charles I.

There are 40,000 persons in the municipal service in New York City.

Thirteen new theaters to cost \$8,000,000 are building in New York City.

Employing 20,000 men a Japanese mine produces 1,500,000 pounds of copper monthly.

For sending out milk in churns not properly cleaned two Dublin dairymen have been fined.

Madison Square Garden paid expenses last year for the first time since it was built.

In their annual report the Irish Antiquaries denounce the injury done to the Hill of Tara.

Lately the Paris Chamber of Commerce celebrated its first centenary with a gala banquet.

Severe frosts have ruined the Serbian plum crop. The damage is estimated at \$640,000.

It is announced from Pretoria that ex-President Kruger's house will shortly be opened as a private hotel.

The earthquake in Palestine on March 28 last has not altered the level of the Dead sea, as at first stated.

Lord Dudley has given \$1,000 to the Birmingham bishopric scheme fund, which now amounts to \$90,000.

Two immense anchors, supposed to be 200 years old, have been recovered from Irvine Bar (Ayrshire) by a dredger.

At Whakarewarewa, New Zealand, there are geysers, hot springs, boiling pools, mud volcanoes and hot waterfalls.

King Edward has given orders for the disbandment of his private band, one of the ancient features of his court.

It is anticipated in Glasgow that the surplus on the year's working of the municipal electric cars will amount to £200,000.

According to the United States census for 1900 there are 3,536 persons in the United States who are 100 or more years of age.

The Infanta Isabella of Spain has undergone a painful surgical operation in consequence of her recent kick from a horse.

On the 37 acres of ground devoted to the live stock department at the World's fair at St. Louis are being built 2,800 stalls.

It is computed by a German, Dr. Haarman, that 247,000 tons of steel is lost by friction on the world's railways in a year.

All motor trials announced to take place in Belgium have been postponed by decision of the committee of the Automobile Club.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle denies the statement that he is coming to America to get local color for a revival of "Sherlock Holmes."

Brazil expects to spend \$600,000 in gold at the World's Fair, the president of the republic having recommended that amount.

Galileo's first telescope was made from part of a lead water pipe, in each end of which he cemented common spectacle glasses.

There are more wrecks in the Baltic sea than in any other place in the world. The average is one wreck a day throughout the year.

J. B. Greenhut, of Peoria, Ill., has started for Russia and various points in Bessarabia, where he will study the condition of the Jews.

President Diaz, of Mexico, has inaugurated the work upon the Pantheon which is intended to be a monument to the illustrious men of his country.

RIOTERS REPULSED.

A Blood Battle Between the Soldiers and the Armed Mob at Evansville, Ind.

MORE TROOPS ARE ORDERED OUT

In the Encounter Seven Persons Were Killed, 14 Wounded and That Many More Injured.

The Riot Was the Outcome of the Murder of a Policeman by a Negro and a Race War That Followed.

Evansville, Ind., July 7.—At 1 o'clock Monday morning this city was in the hands of a mob. The troops have been ordered out by the governor to protect the jail, which is surrounded by 2,000 men. Two Negroes have been killed in the race riot, which is rampant.

The race riot Sunday was the immediate outcome of the shooting of Patrolman Massey Friday night by Leo Brown, a Negro. Brown and another Negro had sworn to kill his antagonist. He ran toward his home to secure a revolver and Patrolman Massey, hearing of the trouble, lay in wait for Brown. As the Negro came back armed, hunting his enemy, Massey stepped from a doorway and laid his hand on his shoulder. Brown turned quickly, a revolver in hand, and shot the policeman in the abdomen. The officer as he lay on the sidewalk fired at Brown and wounded him, dangerously. Massey died Saturday night. Twelve Negroes were arrested and placed in jail.

The steel bars of the jail windows could not withstand the rain of blows from the battering rams of the mob. At 1 o'clock Monday morning the crowd swarmed in and began a search for the murderer, but he had been secretly taken to Vincennes Sunday.

Evansville, Ind., July 7.—The first clash between the militia and citizens occurred Monday afternoon a few hours after the soldiers took up their station in front of the jail. A man attempted to brush past one of the sentries. He was halted and turned back but advanced a second time, grabbing the soldier's gun and attempting to wrest it from his hands. The soldier resisted and finally freed his weapon and struck his assailant with his bayonet. The man was not badly injured.

Late Monday evening a man was found trying to edge his way past a sentry. He was caught and an effort made by the soldier to force him outside the lines. The guard thrust his bayonet into the man's right side, inflicting a severe wound. The rioter wrested the gun away from the soldier after being wounded, threw the guard to the ground and would have bayoneted him had it not been for the prompt arrival of assistance. After the soldiers took possession of the jail Monday afternoon the streets leading to the jail were crowded. Many incendiary speeches were made.

Following four days of rioting and general lawlessness this city Monday night saw the most terrible of its experiences with rioters. Seven persons are dead and 14 are injured with at least that number more thought to be hurt.

The dead: Edward Schiffman, painter, top of head blown off with Springfield rifle. Hazel Allman, 15-year-old daughter of Joseph H. Allman, shot in breast with shot gun. John Barnett, shot in right lung; died in St. Mary's hospital. August Jordan, 19, musician, bullet wound through heart. Ed Rule, 23 years old, laborer, shot through body and head; killed instantly. Two unidentified dead men lying in front of jail.

The wounded: Fred Schmidt, seriously shot in leg and arm; taken to his home. Fred Kappler, son of City Fireman Henry Kappler, gunshot charge in face, and body wounds; serious, will die. Lee Hawley, laborer, shot in leg. Robert Miller, shot in cheek, not serious. Charles Preskey, aged 17, grocery boy, shot through left wrist and Springfield bullet wounds in both heels. Theodore Beck, aged 20, shot in right side, painful flesh wound. John Fares, aged 48, shot in head and hip; may die. Albert Kauss, soldier, shot while picking up wounded rioter; hit in right arm, not serious. Six other rioters were seen to fall but got away before their names were learned. At least that number more suspected of being shot. Four members of Company A, First regiment, bullet and light gunshot wounds on the body; one of them shot through shoulder, another through the ankle and other two slight scratches. Two deputy sheriffs slightly wounded.

At 10:30 o'clock the members of Company A, First regiment, Indiana national guard, after a day's vigilance guarding the county jail and 100 deputy sheriffs under Sheriff Chris Kratz, fired point blank into a mob of 1,000 men gathered on Fourth, Division and Vine streets, surrounding the Vanderburg county jail and attempting its capture. From 7 o'clock Monday morning until the hour of Monday night's catastrophe the crowd surged about the jail calling the militiamen vile names, assailing them with stones and berating the deputy sheriffs who guarded the jail. At 9 o'clock the mob gradually became more and more excited, its manifestations of uneasiness more frequent and at 10 o'clock it was seen that nothing could prevent an assault on the jail. At 10:30 o'clock the rioters pressed slowly forward and innocent onlookers and the curious fol-

lowed. Slowly they forced the militiamen back toward the jail until the alleyway between Division street and the stone building was reached.

Then the leaders, with a bicycle in their front as a shield to the bayonets of the soldiers, attempted to enter the alley and storm the alleyway entrance. Capt. Blum, of the national guard, ordered a charge on the rioters. Gradually the crowd was forced back, the soldiers using their bayonets and butts of guns. Suddenly a rioter fell. A soldier tried to drag him to his feet but before he could was assaulted by a rioter. Stones and boulders began to fly through the air. A soldier was struck with a rock and fell. A rioter was knocked down with a gun butt, then a shot was fired. The one shot started a fusillade of musketry and shotgun fire from the defenders of the jail and a scattered return fire from the rioters. Fully 300 shots were fired from the jail windows, the courthouse steps immediately opposite and by the soldiers on the streets.

No one knows who fired the first shot. The soldiers claim it was the rioters while the rioters make no claims and refuse to talk about it. The governor is said to have instructed the authorities to not jeopardize the safety of the jail with half way measures. The soldiers and deputy sheriffs fired into the retreating mob of men who ran into Division street, falling, crying and praying. For 15 minutes the firing continued, then it ceased. The mob was gone and the soldiers held the place. In front of the staggering band of 58 soldiers lay the dead and wounded. Moans and shrieks of agony and fear came from the injured. Ed Schiffman, a painter who was seen in the first ranks of the mob during the evening, lay on the sidewalk, the top of his head blown completely off with a 45-caliber Springfield bullet and his brains oozing on to the sidewalk. A short distance from him lay another man and close by the bleeding form of another young man lay dead with a bullet wound over the heart.

All over the street, crawling and moaning wounded rioters and onlookers tried to ease their pain and escape by getting away from the jail. On Division street, lying between her grief-stricken father and mother the little Allman girl was dead with her breast torn away with a buckshot charge. She was out driving with her parents who, attracted by the noise, stopped a few minutes to watch the excitement. In the yard of the courthouse wounded rioters lay and back of the line of soldiers two of the militia men had fallen. On the jail steps stood Sheriff Kratz. At his side was Col. McCoy, of the First regiment. Around them stood a few doctors and reporters. When the firing had ceased Capt. Blum reformed his men and gave them orders.

Inside the jail 43 prisoners lay terrified in the darkness, 16 of them Negroes whose lives are far from safe if the mob attacks the jail again and effects a capture. The lights were turned out when the shooting began and the prisoners moaned and cried in their cells. Telephone messages were sent from the jail to the hospitals and to physicians calling for aid and to them the response was quick. Doctors from all over Evansville drove rapidly to the jail.

The Vincennes company of militia is on the way here and Col. McCoy fears another outbreak when it arrives. All is now quiet around the jail, the soldiers still standing under arms. Outposts are stationed to avoid guerrilla shooting from the neighboring streets with rifles.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 7.—Gov. Durbin arrived at his office Monday night. He has ordered out the militia companies at New Albany, Terre Haute and Vincennes and is calling on Indianapolis companies to hold in reserve. He is preparing to declare martial law. He expresses indignation at the sheriff of Vanderburg county, and says if the sheriff had performed his duty instead of relying on the state the catastrophe would have been avoided.

Gov. Durbin was very much agitated at the information from Evansville. "If this condition continues," he declared, emphatically, "I shall go to Evansville myself and declare the city under martial law."

Vincennes, Ind., July 7.—Lee Brown, the Negro murderer of Officer Louis Massey, of Evansville, who was brought to this city for safe keeping from the mob at Evansville, is slowly sinking from the wounds inflicted by Massey after the latter had been shot. Three doctors have visited Brown in his cell and pronounced him beyond medical aid.

Brown, in a weakened state, called for a minister and Rev. Mr. Kelley, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, visited him. Brown said his home was in Minnesota; that his parents were dead and that he has a sister but could not locate her. It has been said here that Brown is one of the three Negroes that were sentenced to death in Colorado for the killing of a man, but escaped and was never captured. Brown denied that story Monday night.

Contracts Awarded.

Washington, July 7.—The ordnance bureau of the war department has awarded two contracts for the construction of disappearing gun carriages for six-inch guns, one for 15 guns to the Morgan Engineering Co., of Alliance, O., at \$11,085 each and the other for 20 guns to the Rarig Engineering Co., of Columbus, O., at \$9,450 each.

His Summer Vacation.

Washington, July 7.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador and his daughter, Countess Cassini, left Washington Monday, and Tuesday will sail from New York for Europe, en route to St. Petersburg, where the ambassador will spend his summer vacation.



A Sweet Tooth

Is responsible for many aches and pains. But whatever the cause of decay, it should be arrested and the Teeth put in good condition.

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Hermal C. Taki,
DEALERS: 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The Home

JENNIE LESTER HILL, Editor

How to make Farm Dairy Cheese.

T. L. HAECKER, of Minnesota Dairy School.

The ordinary process by which our American cheese is made in factories is not applicable to farm dairy cheese making, because it requires too much time, and is so complicated that it requires years of practice to become sufficiently familiar with the varying conditions in which milk comes to the vat. The various changes that take place in milk nearly all develop in the milk drawn in the evening and kept over until the following morning. So if milk is made into cheese immediately after it is drawn, no difficulty will be experienced, and by employing a simple and short method of manufacture, any one at all accustomed to handling milk can make uniformly a good cheese with the appliances found in any well regulated farm home. The best time to make farm dairy cheese is immediately after milking. First pour the milk from one vessel to another in some locality where the air is pure and fresh, raising the vessel from which the milk is poured high, so the air can pass through the milk and carry off the animal odor. Then pour the milk into the vat, or if you have no vat use a large wash boiler or dish pan.

Now add rennet extract at the rate of one-half ounce to a hundred pounds or twelve gallons of milk. The milk should begin to curdle in from ten to twelve minutes. If you use rennet tablets to curdle the milk take one small tablet for eight gallons of milk, or one large tablet to forty gallons of milk. Small tablets are about the size of a dime; large tablets are about the size of a silver dollar. The rennet may be procured from any creamery supply house.

(Continued.)

The Farm

SILAS CHEEVER MASON, Editor

How to Improve Mountain Farming.

Article 2, Crop Rotation.

By THOMAS L. FRANCIS.

Since the essential part of plant activity is carried on beneath the surface of the soil it is sometimes difficult to determine the exact condition of the soil in regard to the amount of available plant food that it contains. But we do know that even if a soil be in the very best condition in this regard that it will not continue to be so if it is compelled to produce the same crop year after year, unless you can determine just what elements this crop is removing from the soil, and replace them by some form of fertilizer. This has been found to be somewhat difficult to accomplish so crop rotation is undoubtedly the best and most economical way to provide for this loss. Crop rotation also insures the most use of the land, and better distributes the farm work throughout the year, thus avoiding a great rush at one season of the year, and a long idle period at another.

By rotation one plant has the opportunity to use some element that was not required by some other preceding plant. The nitrogen gathering plants have a chance to provide for the nitrogen consumers.

A short rotation tends to clean the land and improve it physically. A four year rotation will enable the farmer to cleanse his land of even such weeds as the Canada Thistle. Not only does it tend to cleanse the land of weeds, but it sometimes gives great aid in heading off insects, and different kinds of plant diseases.

In arranging the crops in the order they should come, it is a good plan to have those crops which require the greatest amount of plant food come first. For instance, corn should be grown on the clover stubble, followed by oats; after, oats, wheat, and then set in clover again with perhaps a mixture of grass seed.

(To be continued.)

"Strength and vigor come of good food, duly digested. 'Force,' a ready-to-serve wheat and barley food, adds no burden, but sustains, nourishes, invigorates."

HONOR OF THE MOUNTAIN PEOPLE.

Article 4. The Battle of King's Mountain.

(Continued from last week.)

Col. McDowell, when pressed by Ferguson, sent across the mountains to the Holston region of Tennessee, asking help from the mountain men. Though suffering from Indian ravages, Isaac Shelby crossed the mountains in North Carolina with two hundred mounted riflemen early in July. At Cedar Spring on the 8th of August they repulsed an attack of Ferguson. On the 18th the mountaineers won another victory at Mungrove's Ford on the Enoree; but on the same day the British commander Tarleton surprised Sumpter and scattered its forces, so that the patriots were driven for the time out of the entire South.

Then came the rising of the mountain men. Roosevelt says: "Suddenly and without warning, the wilderness sent forth a swarm of stalwart and hardy riflemen, of whose very existence the British had hitherto been ignorant. Riders spurring in hot haste brought word to the King's Commanders that the backwater men had come over the mountains. The Indian fighters of the frontier, leaving unguarded their homes on the western waters, had crossed by wooded and precipitous defiles, and were pouring down to the help of their brethren of the plains. Ferguson sent them warning to cease from their hostilities, and threatened that if they did not desist he would march across the mountains, hang their leaders, put their fighting men to the sword, and waste their settlements with fire. It seems likely that he paid little heed to the mountaineers, scorning their power to do him hurt. But when the Holston men learned that Ferguson had threatened their chiefs with the halter and their homes with the torch, a flame of passionate anger was kindled in all their hearts. Their crops were garnered, and their young men were ready for the march." * * * The appointed meeting place was at the Sycamore Shoals of the Watauga. There on the 25th of September Campbell brought four hundred men, Sevier and Shelby two hundred and forty each, while the refugees under McDowell amounted to about one hundred and sixty. To raise money for provisions Sevier and Shelby were obliged to take, on their individual guarantees, the funds in the entry taker offices that had been received from the sale of lands, \$13,000, which they refunded. On the 26th they began the march, most of them mounted on swift, wiry horses. They were skilled as horsemen and marksmen, and knew how to face every kind of danger, hardship and privation. Their fringed and tasseled hunting-shirts were girded in by bead-worked belts. On their heads they wore caps of coon-skin, or else felt hats, in each of which was thrust a buck-tail or a sprig of evergreen. Every man carried a small-bore rifle, a tomahawk and a scalping knife. Few of the Indians had swords, and there was not a bayonet nor a tent in the army. Before leaving they gathered in an open grove to hear a stern old Presbyterian preacher, Rev. Samuel Doak, invoke on their enterprise the blessing of Jehovah.

"They found Ferguson awaiting them on a ridge between two branches, and attacked him on every side. Ferguson was killed and in an hour the British were entirely defeated. Almost the entire British or Tory forces were killed or captured. The mountain men had done a most notable deed. They had shown in perfection the best qualities of horse-rifemen. Their hardihood and perseverance had enabled them to bear up well under fatigue, exposure, and scanty food. Their long, swift ride and the suddenness of their attack, took their foes completely by surprise. Then, leaving their horses, they had shown in the actual battle such courage, marksmanship, and skill in woodland fighting, that they had not only defeated but captured an equal number of well-armed, well-led, resolute men, in a strong position. The victory was of far-reaching importance, and ranks among the decisive battles of the Revolution. It was the first great success of the Americans in the South, the turning point of the Southern campaign, and it brought cheer to the patriots throughout the Union."

In subsequent articles we shall show more of the work which the ancestors of the mountain people did in the Revolution and other great battles of the Republic.

PRES. WM. G. FROST.

Clean old newspapers, 5c a package at the CITIZEN office.

PHILIPPINE LETTER.

Battle of Lake Lanao Described.

We are now stationed at Pantar Camp 4, on the banks of the Agus river in Mindano province, Philippine Islands. The Lake Lanao military road from Iligan to the Lake, a distance of 25 miles, crosses the river here and we are engaged in building a bridge using the piers of a former bridge built by the Spanish. The frame work of the bridge was made in Trenton, New Jersey, in the United States.

Uncle Sam has 40 mule teams hauling the material from Iligan to this place. From 1200 to 1500 native Moros are working on the road, and it will be finished by the time the bridge is completed. The road and bridge will be of great advantage to the native Moros. At present they have to swim their ponies or caribous across the river or cross in a canoe about 10 feet long. The caribou is an animal similar to a reindeer which is used as a beast of burden like the ox.

Some of the Moros are very hostile. Recently Captain Persing, of the 27th Infantry, was on an expedition with six companies of infantry and four troops of cavalry and one mounted battery. Sultan Backlong, a chief near Lake Lanao, held a fort with a large force of armed Moros to defend it. He dared Capt. Persing to attack him. On Sunday morning the captain ordered his battery turned into the fort and by Wednesday evening the fort was taken and the chief and 160 of his men lay dead. Only one American soldier was killed and ten slightly wounded.

There are about 500 acres of level land around our camp all covered with fine grass. Beyond this the land is rolling. Though we have been in this camp but two months we have put up a building 200 feet long and 24 feet wide in which the food and other supplies are kept. We get all kinds of vegetables and beef and bacon to eat now, and are having an easy time of it. The Moros bring in some of the largest sweet potatoes I have ever seen. One was eighteen inches long and ten inches in diameter.

A few days ago Fred Lunsford, of Co. L, and myself went bear hunting. We killed a fine wild bear weighing about 400 pounds. This is a dangerous sport, owing to the fierceness of the animals and the natives who skulk about armed with bolos ready to attack you. If being a soldier was always as easy as it is at present, I would remain in the army 30 years and retire with a pension.

PETER STANDAFER, Co. I, 28th Infantry, U. S. Army.
May 6, 1903.

FUN AND FACTS.

Horses and cattle are included in the ordinance of the stock laws of the town of Berea. Tom Baker and E. Moran have been appointed deputy stock marshals.

W. J. TATUM, Town Marshal.

For Sale.

A house and lot situated on Big Hill pike in Berea, Ky. For price and further information write to Mrs. BETTIE JONES, 901 North B. Street, Hamilton O.

WANTED—Young Men to prepare for Government Positions. Fine Openings in all Departments. Good Salaries. Rapid Promotion. Examinations soon. Particulars free. Inter-State Cor. Inst., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Sewing machine for sale at the CITIZEN office.

GLADE CONVENTION.

The program is being printed for the Glade District Sunday-school convention to be held at Wallaceeton on Saturday, the 11th inst. It bids fair to have the greatest variety of speakers and exercises of any district convention ever held in the county. It will give a great impetus to the Sunday-school work. All interested in the noble cause are urged to give the day to this gathering and to be there by 9.30. If all families in the Glade District will bring lunches, it will be light on the people of the neighborhood. Simplicity in dinner arrangements is suggested.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of B. C. Richardson are hereby notified to file same with me properly verified for payment on or before August 25, 1903, at the Berea Banking Company's Bank in Berea, Ky., or same will be barred.—W. H. PORTER, Admr. De bonis non; B. C. RICHARDSON, Estate.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Gems Gleaned From the Teachings of All Denominations.

Every man, whether he will or no, is under inexorable obligation to God and man.—Rev. Dr. Alonzo Monk, Methodist, Atlanta, Ga.

Christ's Method.

The church will never succeed in the work it has set out to do until it has learned the secret of Christ's method of world conquest.—Rev. H. Gilchrist, Evangelist, San Francisco.

Brings Religious Ecstasy.

It is the knowledge that we are doing true Christian work that brings with it religious ecstasy and a love of Almighty thought.—Rev. Dr. Robbins, Episcopalian, Albany, N. Y.

Responsibility of Parents.

The parent is responsible and guilty if he does not put forth proper effort to restrain his child. The church is censurable if it allows its members to violate the Sabbath.—Rev. T. H. Acheson, Presbyterian, Denver.

Offspring of God.

We are the offspring of God. We did not make ourselves, and so we must fall into the way of divine workmanship, for man's endowment, ability, love and progress are all his power.—Rev. F. A. Gray, Universalist, Nashua, N. H.

Loving One's Enemies.

We need no divine heredity to love our own. That is an instinct implanted in our carnal nature. But to love our enemies is godlike. This love is the mark by which the children of God are known.—Rev. C. Woolfenden, Baptist, Brooklyn.

Religious Emotion.

Religious emotion is not all that is necessary for us in the Christian life; God's love and joy must spring up, take hold and mold our characters. Meditation plays an important part in our practical life and stirs in our hearts a mighty power of God.—Rev. Dr. Robbins, Episcopalian, Albany, N. Y.

Think Holy Thoughts.

People may go into a church with most unholy thoughts. The place is holy when we have holy thoughts. Our Christmas should be to us a festival, not only in commemoration of the holy child, but of all holy childhood. It is time we look upon all days as holy as Sunday.—Dr. Felix Adler, Ethical Culture, New York.

Christianity and Commerce.

The effect of commerce is fully equal to the broad and humane principle on which it rests. It is the great secular ally of all that Christianity stands for and begets. Christianity calls for peace among men. Commerce is a great treaty maker all over the world. Christianity proclaims brotherhood. Commerce promotes intercourse.—Rev. J. C. Adams, Universalist, Hartford, Conn.

Highest Type of Character.

The highest type of character is developed by obedience to the requirements of discipleship. Jesus requires self denial as the very first requisite for discipleship, but in so doing he is doing that which only is a universal law. In this universe nothing wonderful is accomplished without sacrifices.—Rev. Dr. Hull, Baptist, Brooklyn.

Pleas For Disarmament.

May God speed the time when the great armies not only in Europe, but also all round the world, may be disbanded. And may the words, "Peace on earth, good will to men," mean that the strong men shall not only protect the weak men, but that strong nations and weak nations by an international court of arbitration shall not be allowed to impose upon each other.—Rev. Dr. Frank De Witt Talmage, Presbyterian, Chicago.

Uplifting Humanity.

We must never lose sight of the supernatural, nor must we forget that we cannot uplift humanity except in the light and with the assistance of Christianity, which is, indeed, the Samaritan who binds the wounds of suffering man. In the things which relate to what is called charity in the world today there seems to be lacking the divine motive which is the soul of true charity, and in this there is a return to paganism.—Bishop Conaty, Catholic, Washington.

Aspirations After God.

All pagan religions are not entirely humbug. They are not the result of scheming by crafty priests seeking to oppress the people, but they are the aspirations of men after God. But the Christian religion is the only one that pretends to help men recover from the effect of sin, and it is this spirit of helpfulness that distinguishes and unifies Christianity. Though we differ from one another, at the bottom of all sects is faith in God as a helpful God.—Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Congregationalist, New York.

The Kingdom of God.

Where does Jesus say that the kingdom is to be? Not in some faroff future—here and now; it is at hand. The kingdom of God is something which is to be here on this curse ridden, tear stained earth. The world in the last 100 or 200 years has grown considerably better, and the length of life is increasing, I have been told. It is said that there are over 35,000 people in America at the present time who are over ninety years of age, and there is no reason why the number should not be doubled in the next fifty years. We are gradually mastering the problems of disease; disease can be eliminated. Vice is not a necessity. There is no evil of any kind that needs to be. Industrial problems are soluble, social problems can be answered by and by, so that we may reasonably trust in the coming of an actual kingdom of God right here on earth and in the midst of present conditions. What we need in order that the kingdom of God may come is to know God's laws and obey them.—Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, Unitarian, New York.

DISPLAY OF THE WEED.

Kentucky Tobacco Signally Honored by Fair Officials.

ALL GROWERS TO SEND IN SAMPLES.

Premium Specimens From the Different Tobacco Fairs Will Contribute to the Success of the Exhibit—A Special Sub-Finance Committee Asking This Interest to Subscribe to the Fund.

The Tobacco Exhibit committee of the Kentucky Exhibit association is rapidly maturing its plans for a display of the "weed" at the World's fair next year. As has been stated in these columns before, Kentucky will have 50 per cent. of the total amount of space given to tobacco in the Agricultural building. This means that the committee in charge of the display from the Blue Grass state will have at its disposal 5,000 square feet.

Mr. Chas. D. Campbell, the chairman of this committee, proposes to make the exhibit not only instructive and valuable, but strikingly original. At the next meeting of his committee he will present a plan that will contemplate securing from every tobacco grower in the state—and there are something like 30,000 of them—a sample of premium tobacco. He is not making public the scheme of his exhibit, but enough of it is known for us to assure the public that every to-



COL. SAM H. STONE,
Chairman Sub-Finance Committee on Tobacco.

bacco grower who contributes a sample will be given full credit in the display for his donation, and will be proud of the fact that he has contributed a good specimen.

Mr. Campbell has a committee consisting of about a score of the state's best known tobacco people, representing every distinctive type of this Kentucky product. He has recently issued a letter to the members, asking each to secure in his district, 30 samples with the name of the donor on each sample, and to represent in the samples collected, each grade of tobacco from trash to fine leaf. These samples will consist of 15 hands. They may be from the 1902 crop or the 1903 crop. In case they are from the former, they will have to be delivered in Louisville before Oct. 1, if from the latter, not



CHAS. D. CAMPBELL,
Chairman Tobacco Exhibit Committee.

until March 1 next year. A committee of three is to be appointed by Mr. Campbell to secure samples from all the tobacco fairs held in Kentucky between this date and March 1, 1904. The General Finance committee of the association believes that the tobacco growers, dealers and warehouse men and manufacturers will be willing to contribute handsomely to the fund that will make possible a perfect exhibit of Kentucky tobacco. It has elected Colonel Sam H. Stone, of Louisville, chairman of a special sub-committee on tobacco, and Colonel Stone has appointed as his associates quite a large number of prominent tobaccoists in different sections of the state. A meeting of several of these was held recently in Louisville when it was decided to make every endeavor to raise \$5,000 among the tobacco interests of the state. A systematic and vigorous campaign for funds is to be inaugurated at once.

This office is in receipt of the latest time table folder of the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway (Henderson Route). The folder is an especially neat and attractive as well as complete edition. The Henderson Route is the St. Louis World's Fair line for 1904. L. J. Irwin, Louisville, Ky., is the general passenger agent and will answer any letters inquiry concerning this line.



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A sallow complexion, dizziness, biliousness and a coated tongue are common indications of liver and kidney diseases. Stomach and bowel troubles, severe as they are, give immediate warning by pain, but liver and kidney troubles, though less painful at the start, are much harder to cure. The Dorford's Black-Draught never fails to benefit diseased liver and weakened kidneys. It stirs up the torpid liver to throw off the germs of fever and ague. It is a certain preventive of cholera and Bright's disease of the kidneys. With kidneys reinforced by The Dorford's Black-Draught thousands of persons have dwelt immune in the midst of yellow fever. Many families live in perfect health and have no other doctor than The Dorford's Black-Draught. It is always on hand for use in an emergency and saves many expensive calls of a doctor.

Nullins, S. C., March 10, 1901.

I have used The Dorford's Black-Draught for three years and I have not had to go to a doctor since I have been taking it. It is the best medicine for me that is on the market for liver and kidney troubles and dyspepsia and other complaints. Rev. A. G. LEWIS.

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(After Tennyson's Bugle Song)
A far note falls. The trumpet calls
To tell a listening world its story;
The long night breaks and Temperance
wakes
Sad years with trumpet blasts of glory.
Blow, trumpet, blow! List, the echoes fall-
ing!
Blow, trumpet; answer, echoes, calling,
calling, calling.
O hark, O hear! How grand and clear,
And grander, clearer, further going!
Ah, no uncertain note of fear,
The trumpet blasts of Temperance blow-
ing!
Blow, with thy tones the foes of God ap-
palling;
Blow, trumpet; answer, echoes, calling,
calling, calling.
O God, they die who question why,
They faint, who hear and heed Thee
never;
God's echoes roll from soul to soul,
Re-echo ever and forever.
Blow, trumpet, blow; retreat or death fore-
stalling;
And answer, echoes, answer, calling, call-
ing, calling.
—Union Signal.

A DOCTOR'S OPINION.

Alcoholic Beverages as a Predispos-
ing and Exciting Cause of
Disease and Crime.

James Thacher, M. D., was a prom-
inent physician and surgeon through-
out the revolutionary war. He was
a man of keen observation and sound
judgment. In addition to his valu-
able Military Journal, he published his
celebrated Modern Practice of Medi-
cine in 1826.

I quote from this work his opinion
regarding the effect of ardent spirits
only, for it was not generally be-
lieved 75 years ago that wine, beer
and other "soft drinks" were harm-
ful.

"There are marked chronic effects
of ardent spirits upon the body and
the mind. On the body they dispose
to every form of disease. Moreover,
they excite various diseases, as ob-
struction of the liver, jaundice, drop-
sy, cough, consumption and other
pulmonary diseases, eruptions on the
face and nose, called run bows (we
call them rum blossoms now), and
gout in all its forms.

"Ardent spirits often incite fatal
diseases without producing drunk-
enness. I have known many persons
destroyed by distilled liquor who
were never completely intoxicated
during the whole course of their
lives. The solitary instances of
longevity which are now and then
met with in hard drinkers no more
disprove the deadly effect of ardent
spirits than the solitary instances of
recoveries from drowning prove that
there is no danger to life from a
human body lying an hour or two un-
der water.

"Not less destructive are the ef-
fects of distilled spirits upon the
human mind. Dr. Waters, of Penn-
sylvania hospital, tells me that the
insanity of one-third of the patients
there was induced by alcoholic
drinks. They impair the memory, de-
bilitate the understanding, and per-
vert the moral faculties. Not only
falsehood is produced by them, but
uncleanliness, fraud, theft and murder.
No more affecting spectacle can be
exhibited than a person whose con-
dition has been generated by the
habit of drinking ardent spirits.

"Is he a husband? How deep the
anguish which rends the bosom of
his wife? Is the drinker a wife?
Who can measure the shame and
aversion which she excites in her
husband? Is he a magistrate, or has
he been called to fill a responsible
position in the councils of the na-
tion? What humiliating fears of cor-
ruption in the administration of the
laws appear in the countenance of all
who see him! Is he a minister of the
Gospel? Here language fails me. If
angels weep it is at such a sight.
Poverty and misery, crimes and in-
famy, disease and death are all the
natural and usual consequences of
the prolonged use of ardent spirits.
And this death is suicide.

"But the use of distilled liquors is
believed by many people to give
strength to the body in certain cir-
cumstances. They are said to be nec-
essary in cold weather. This is not
true; for the temporary warmth pro-
duced is always succeeded by a great-
er disposition of the body to be af-
fected by cold. They are also de-
clared to be needed in very warm
weather. Experience shows that in-
creasing instead of lessening the ef-
fect of heat upon the body is the re-
sult of their use. Dr. Bell, of the
West Indies, declares that rum al-
ways diminishes the strength of the
body and renders men unfit for any
service in which vigor and activity
are required.

"Ardent spirits do not lessen the
effect of hard labor upon the body.
Look at the horses; with every muscle
of his body swollen from morning
till night when attached to a plow or
in a team! Does he make signs for
a glass of toddy to enable him to do
his work? No! he requires nothing
but cool water and substantial food.
There is no nourishment in ardent
spirits. So great is the danger of

contracting a love for distilled li-
quors that the smallest amount possi-
ble should be prescribed by a physi-
cian. A physician of eminence who
died near the close of the last cen-
tury in London lamented in pathetic
terms that he had innocently made
many sots by prescribing brandy and
water in summer complaints. Smok-
ing and chewing tobacco, by render-
ing water and simple beverages in-
sipid, dispose to the use of ardent
spirits.

"No man ever became a drunkard
suddenly. By gradually accustoming
the taste and stomach to ardent spir-
its a habit is formed, and the desire
for more liquor increases; the odious
nuisance of a drunkard's breath be-
comes a permanent acquisition, with
the accompanying of down-
right stupidity and impotence.

"Ministers of the Gospel of every
denomination in the United States,
aid me with all the weight of the in-
fluence you possess, by your precept
and example, to prevent the multi-
tude of crimes and miseries the off-
spring of strong drink!

"It is highly probable that not less
than 4,000 people die annually in the
United States from the use of intox-
icating drinks. Where are all the In-
dian tribes whose numbers and arms
formerly spread terror among their
civilized neighbors? In the words of
the famous Mingo chief, the blood of
many of them flows not in the veins
of any human creature."

"They have perished not by pesti-
lence or war, but by a greater foe to
human life than either of these, ar-
dent spirits. . . . The loss of 4,000
American citizens by the yellow
fever in a single year awakened gen-
eral sympathy and terror, and called
all the strength and ingenuity of
laws to prevent its recurrence. Why
is not the same zeal manifested in
protecting our citizens from the
more general and consuming ravages
of distilled spirits?"

As I have already indicated, it was
believed 80 or 100 years ago by tem-
perance men, like Dr. Thacher, that
while distilled liquors were despo-
sents and excitants of disease and
crime, wine, porter, and strong beer
were harmless, healthful and nutri-
tious. Modern investigation shows
that the nutriment in these bever-
ages is almost a negative quantity,
while the amount of alcohol which
they contain varies from six per cent.
to 25 or more, and that as disease
and crime producers they are a close
second to ardent spirits in the vi-
cious race. Physicians know, or
ought to know, that diseases are
produced or aggravated by the use of
alcoholic beverages, and that the
records of police courts demonstrate
that the mass of criminals arrested,
are hard drinkers. In the earlier
years of the republic it was esti-
mated by Thacher and others that
4,000 people died drunkards every
year. Now more than a hundred
thousand graves are required an-
nually to hold the victims of alco-
holic poisons. How many of these
victims were started on their down-
ward course by the prescriptions of
reputable medicine-men may be
known only by the recording angel,
but we have reason to believe that
every week if not every day there is
added to the list of physicians one at
least who can truthfully and proudly
answer the charge that doctors make
drunkards: "Thou canst not say I
did it."—Henry D. Didama, M. D.,
vice president of American Medical
Temperance Association.

NOTES OF PROGRESS.

The ballots of freemen must defend
the honors of freemen.—National Ad-
vocate.

The Anti-Saloon league is planning
an aggressive campaign in Kansas City,
Mo., this summer. The cooperation
of the police is promised and all vil-
lages, wineries and other violations
of existing laws will be suppressed.

Statistics show that out of the total
of London's curable drunkards—of-
fenders who have been convicted more
than ten times—8,900 are women and
4,200 men. In 20 years the deaths of
women from chronic alcoholism in-
creased over 145 per cent.—Journal of
Inebriety.

The question of barring liquor deal-
ers and saloon keepers from mem-
bership in the Catholic Order of Fore-
sters will be considered at the national
convention, which meets in Dubuque,
Ia., next August. Prominent members
expect to see the saloon keepers ex-
cluded.

Some of the railroad contractors of
the Wabash railroad have been aroused
by the frequent deaths of their labor-
ing men. The Jefferson county (Mo.)
authorities have been asked to assist
in arresting the men who have been
selling doctored liquor, which has
caused these deaths.

The new hall of the National Tem-
perance society and publication house
at 3 East Fourteenth street, New York
city, has been dedicated. Dr. Cuyler
of Brooklyn, delivered an address in
memory of the late William F. Dodge
and Mrs. Dodge, for whom the new
hall of the association is named.

What One Plucky Minister Did.
Rev. F. H. Argo, the young rector
of an Episcopal church at Rockledge,
Pa., has shown what one determined
man can do in driving out gamblers.
Some poolroom men who had been
forced to leave Philadelphia estab-
lished quarters near Mr. Argo's church.
He called upon them, but was denied
admission. He then told the gamblers
it would be better for them to go away
quietly, for he should keep after them
until every one was convicted. After
a consultation, the gamblers notified
the clergyman they would leave at
once, and they and their belongings
disappeared.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series
July 12, 1903—Saul Chosen
King.

THE LESSON TEXT.
(1 Samuel 10:17-27.)

17. And Samuel called the people to-
gether unto the Lord to Mizpeh;
18. And said unto the children of Israel:
Thus saith the Lord God of Israel: I
brought up Israel out of Egypt, and de-
livered you out of the hand of the Egyp-
tians, and out of the hand of all king-
doms, and of them that oppressed you;

19. And ye have this day rejected your
God, Who Himself saved you out of all
your adversities and your tribulations; and
ye have said unto Him: Nay, but set a
king over us. Now, therefore, present
yourselves before the Lord by your tribes,
and by your thousands.

20. And when Samuel had caused all the
tribes of Israel to come near, the tribe of
Benjamin was taken.

21. When he had caused the tribe of
Benjamin to come near by their families,
the family of Matri was taken, and Saul
the son of Kish was taken; and when they
sought him, he could not be found.

22. Therefore they inquired of the Lord
further, if the man should yet come thither.
And the Lord answered: Behold, he
hath hid himself among the stuff.

23. And they ran and fetched him thence;
and when he stood among the people, he
was higher than any of the people from
his shoulders and upward.

24. And Samuel said to all the people:
See ye him whom the Lord hath chosen,
there is none like him among all the
people? And all the people shouted, and
said: God save the king.

25. Then Samuel told the people the man-
ners of the kingdom, and wrote it in a
book, and laid it up before the Lord. And
Samuel sent all the people away, every
man to his house.

26. And Saul also went home to Gibeah;
and there went with him a band of men,
whose hearts God had touched.

27. But the children of Belai said: How
shall this man save us? And they despised
him, and brought him no presents. But
he held his peace.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The Lord is our
King: He will save us.—Isa. 33:22.

OUTLINE OF SCRIPTURE SECTION.
Saul's meeting with Samuel. . . . 1 Sam. 9:1-24.
Saul anointed king. . . . 1 Sam. 9:25-10:8.
Saul a changed man. . . . 1 Sam. 10:9-19.
Saul made king. . . . 1 Sam. 10:20-27.

PLACE.—Mizpeh, supposed to be a hill
town four miles north of Jerusalem and
about two miles south of Ramah, where
Samuel lived.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.
Saul's Meeting with Samuel.—The
whole story of the selection of Saul
to be king of Israel would, on a cas-
ual reading, appear to be a series of
mere casual happenings, and chance
certainly does enter into the episode,
but no more, we venture to think,
than in the lives we all lead. It is to
be carefully borne in mind, however,
that chance, while it may come upon
us by surprise, is not an accident in
the Divine economy, but a part of
the plan of Providence. That is to
say that in our partial knowledge, or
almost total ignorance, there is such
a thing as chance, but looked at from
the other viewpoint, that of Divine
omniscience and omnipotence, what
we call chance is precisely and in-
stantly ordered. Now, it chanced that
Saul was off on a search for his father's
asses, which had wandered from their
accustomed haunts. It also chanced
that his search was in vain. It chanced
that by the time Saul
concluded it useless to seek longer
they were not very far from the
town in which Samuel lived, and, fur-
ther, that Saul's servant remembered
that the man of God might direct
them. That is the human side. Now,
from the Divine side it seems that
God told Samuel that he was to meet
at a certain specified time a man
like Saul, who was to be anointed
by Samuel as king of the Jews. Much
to Saul's surprise upon meeting the
prophet, the latter outdid the former
in the deference shown the other.
Indeed, Saul was not treated as the
stranger that he was, but as the king
he was to be. Then, after this un-
usual and unexpected hospitality,
Samuel told the young Benjaminite
that he was the chosen of God to be
the king of Israel.

Saul Anointed King.—The next
day Samuel had some further con-
versation with Saul, and then accom-
panied him a little way on his jour-
ney. Walking thus out of the vil-
lage, Samuel requested Saul to send
his servant on before, that they
might be alone. This was done, and then
oil was taken by the prophet and poured
over the head of the future king, and
a solemn kiss sealed the ceremony.
Saul was then told that the Spirit of
the Lord should come upon him, and
that he should be, at least for a time,
as one of the prophets.

Saul a Changed Man.—It is record-
ed that no sooner was Saul alone
again than "God gave him another
heart," and when on his homeward
way he met a company of prophets
the "Spirit of God came upon him,
and he prophesied among them." This
was an evidence of the new heart,
because Saul among the prophets so
impressed the people, who evidently
were not unfamiliar with his past
life, that it became a saying among
them: "Is Saul also among the prop-
hets?"

Saul Made King.—In due time Sam-
uel called the people together to Miz-
peh to formally select a king. Then
was publicly given the warning Sam-
uel had been instructed by God to
give against rejecting the God who
had brought them out of Egypt and
had saved them so often when the
nation was in danger and putting in
His place a king.

Figs and Thistles.
Reproof is the proof of a friend.
No man fails of success who con-
quers himself.

Success is not salvation but salva-
tion is success.
The rich need our charity as much
as the poor.

The supreme things are seen with
the soul instead of with the senses.
What would make a model for one
case might only make a muddle in an-
other.

The value of a man's opinions on a
subject depends on what it costs him
to live up to them.—Ran's Horn.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

In the Dakota presbytery, composed
entirely of Indians, there are two
seven churches and 1,458 communicants,
ministered to by 15 Indian preachers.

The lord bishop of Thetford, who is
considered to be the best missionary
preacher in England, declares that the
church "must enter into competition
with a thousand and one things which
engross the attention of the world."

The College of Confucius, the old uni-
versity of China, has for 3,000 years
borne the name of Kwotsekie. Its main
building, the finest temple of Confucius
in China, has 300 columns in its court, on
which are engraved the names of its
60,000 graduates.

The Eskimos now have their own
translation of the Bible, which has taken
150 years to complete. The Norwegian
pastor, Hans Egede, who went to Green-
land, in 1721, began the work, which is
completed and published by the Bible
society of Denmark.

A Chelsea (Eng.) hospital is mourn-
ing the loss of a bequest of \$5,000
through a legal informality. The test-
ator signed his will in his bedroom, and
the witnesses thoughtlessly carried into
another room before signing it, thus
making the document invalid.

A movement is on foot among British
Roman Catholics and others to secure
"The Monastery" at Littlemore, in per-
manence as a memorial to Cardinal
Newman and those associated with him
under that historical roof. "The Monas-
tery" was composed of a row of work-
men's cottages, and the room in which
Newman and Stanton were received by
Father Dominic, the Passionist, into the
Roman Catholic communion is cap-
able of identification from plans and pa-
pers in the possession of friends of the
cardinal.

PERT AND PERSONAL.

Of the ministers of the second em-
pire in France there are still living M.
Pinard and Emile Olivier. The first-
named remains an ardent imperialist.

William T. Richards, the celebrated
marine artist, will erect a unique sum-
mer residence on a small island off New-
port. The rocks and deep foundation
will be blown out and the entrance will
be from underneath the building.

Andrew Carnegie has purchased the
famous zoological collection of Baron
de Beyer, of Brussels. The collection is
especially rich in specimens of extinct
birds of central Europe and northern
Asia. The collection is to go to Harvard
university.

Dr. John P. Thompson, the Australian
geographer, who has visited all the
leading countries of the world, making
personal researches, has just left New
York for England and Scotland, where
he will read papers before the geograph-
ical societies and the Colonial institute.

Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretary
Loomis, of the state department, have
contracted the rubber heel habit, be-
lieving that these appliances give great-
er ease and comfort when walking on
hard sidewalks and on the still harder
marble floors of public buildings in
Washington.

R. T. Daniels, who owns many blocks
in Spokane, most of the town of Trail,
in British Columbia, and 10,000 acres of
land in Cuba, left Glasgow, Ky., 25
years ago and arrived in Spokane with
just one dollar in his pocket. He be-
lieves with equal enthusiasm in the new
northwest and the new republic in the
Antilles.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

A doctor advises his patients to be
bright and frugal at meal times if
they would preserve their digestion in
full vigor.

The latest thing in hair dressing is a
curled "bang" under the pompadour
roll. This is arranged rather stiffly in
a straight line across the forehead—
Boston Budget.

Cleaning Silver Door-Plates.—To
clean silver door-plates, use a weak so-
lution of ammonia in water, applied
with a wet rag. This wash is equally
useful for silver plate and jewelry.—
Good Literature.

For blackheads rub on a preparation
made of one ounce each of tincture of
green soap and witch hazel. Apply
three times a week, rub it in well and
then give the face a good wash with
warm water, rinsing with clear cold wa-
ter.

The convalescence from measles is the
most important stage of the disease.
Watchfulness and care may prevent
serious pulmonary complications. The
contemplation of the mortality bills
should make us extremely careful in our
management of the affection, says Prof.
Oster, of Johns Hopkins university.

MATTERS OF NO MOMENT.

French subscriptions to the amount
of 500,000 francs have been received
for the statue to Bunsen, the great
German scientist.

The longest recorded run of a motor
wheeled stopping upon English roads
was made by Mr. Suthwaite, on March
14, 1900. It was from Edinburgh to
Selby, 221 miles, and accomplished in
18 hours.

Citizens of Tioga, Pa., have erected
a monument to the memory of John
Schaeffer, a railroad watchman, who
was killed while attempting to save
the life of a woman who was crossing
the Reading tracks.

The indications are that foreign
travel will this summer exceed that of
any previous season. Sixty-seven sail-
ing a month of first-class passenger
steamships will be made from New
York for European ports. This is pro-
vision for 86,000 passengers between
April and September. An expert es-
timate puts the amount paid for steam-
ship fares at \$31,000,000 and the ex-
penditures in Europe at \$70,000,000.
This weighs heavily against our four
to five million balance of trade.

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ate degrees.
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cation. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee
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HE CARETH FOR THEE

What can it mean? Is it ought to him
That the nights are long and the days are dim?
Can his be touched by griefs I bear,
Which sadden the heart and whiten the hair?
Around his throne are eternal calms,
And strong, glad music of happy psalms,
And bliss unshared by any strife.
How can he care for my poor life?

And yet I want him to care for me,
While I live in this world where the sorrows
be.
When the lights die down on the path I
take;
When strength is feeble and friends for-
sake;
When love and music, that once did bless,
Have left me to silence and loneliness,
And left me to sobbing prayers—
Then my heart cries out for a God who
cares.

Oh, wonderful story of deathless love!
Each child is dear to that heart above;
His rights for me when I cannot fight,
He comforts me in the gloom of night;
He lifts the burden, for He is strong;
He stills the sigh and awakens the song;
The sorrow that bowed me down He bears,
And loves and pardons, because He cares.

Let all who are sad take heart again,
We are not alone in hours of pain;
Our Father stoops from His throne above
To soothe and quiet us with His love.
He leaves us not when the storm is high,
And we have safety, for He is nigh.
Care it be trouble which He doth share?
Oh, rest in peace, for the Lord does care.
—London Christian.

The Trouble A on the Torolito.

BY FRANCIS LYNDIE.
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CHAPTER V. ULTIMATUMS TWAINE.

When all is said, sober second thought, so much vaunted and praised, is but an ignoble thing. How many a fine project, conceived in impulsive selfishness and sent rocket-wise on its course starward, has come to earth again a mere smoke-blackened stick in the chill downpour of reflection. How many an enterprise which seemed altogether promising and feasible when planned overnight has become a thing preposterous in the cold gray light of the morning.

Some such reflective misgiving assailed me when I came to write the letter to my friend in the Glenlivet company's directorate. Doubtless, the passport into the camp of the enemy would be forthcoming; but once safely within the lines, what could I hope to accomplish? Would Wykamp straightway proceed to un-bosom himself to me?—make a confidant of a stranger, an emergency guest foisted upon him by the good-nature of one of his directors? The idea was absurd. And if he should do such an incredible thing, the end would be but indifferently justify the means: one could hardly eat his salt and betrays.

The letter was written and Dan Connolly was saddling for the ride to the fort. In a few minutes the undertaking would be afoot and reconsideration impossible. But a shorter respite has saved an army, and my reprieve was already on the way. Connolly shaded his eyes under his hand and interrogated a flimsy dust-cloud on the up-valley trail. It was approaching the ranch, and the level rays of the newly arisen sun turned it into a hazy nimbus of gold-dust.

"Wasn't this the Greaser, an' other's the seat as an engineer," says my Mercury, scowling. "Now fahat'll him do be doin' on our reservation betune daybreak an' breakfast, I'd like to know?"

To be consistent I should have gone indoors and kept out of sight. If I were to serve Macpherson's turn as a spy in the engineer's camp, it said itself that I must not be known as Macpherson's friend. But shame pricked into the lists, sword out and visor down, and I stood my ground when the pair galloped up.

Wykamp drew rein at the door-stone, or, to record the fact, he dragged at the leather and his horse danced an accompaniment. The animal was a fine-blooded bay, which with humane gentling and a snaffle-bit—might have been ridden by a woman; but it had been spurred cruelly in the race down the valley. In the bit of equestrian by-play I had an opportunity to observe the two men. The engineer was a disappointment. Preferrings of a person described, but otherwise unknown, are inevitable; hence, out of the material gathered from Macpherson's confidences I had fashioned a rather melodramatic villain of the fictional school. No fancy sketch could have been farther from the fact. The engineer was a trim-built, athletic young fellow, as handsome in his way as Macpherson, though quite at the opposite extreme of the gamut of types, carefully groomed from his close-trimmed beard and curling mustaches to the well-fitting tweeds and tan leather leggings; a man of business, clear-cut, concise, aggressive, one would say, emotional only in some flood-tide of passion, and vindictive only when thwarted.

His Mexican henchman could be summed up in terser phrase. Dark-skinned as a Zamboni, small and lithe as the savage little tiger-cat of his native chaparrals, with sleepy eyes, pin-points of feral intelligence that saw everything without appearing to, ambushed under the drooping brim of his broad sombrero; he was a plain-sung assassin of the baser sort, of a type familiar enough in the pioneer period, and seen at its best when found dangling from the cross-arm of a telegraph-pole or the branch of a convenient tree.

When the bay was temporarily subjugated, Wykamp ignored me and turned to Connolly.

"Where is Macpherson?" he demanded.

"Misther Macpherson, av ye please," corrected the ex-trooper, mildly.

"Well, Mr. Macpherson, then," with a contemptuous flip to the prefix which was not thrown away upon the Irishman. "Where is he?"

"It's lukin' for the hide an' horns av the foine shiteer yez killed an' ate that he is," Connolly retorted, letting fly the first imaginative arrow that came to hand.

Much to my surprise, and much more to that of the ex-trooper, I fancy, the engineer frowned and marked down the random shot.

"It was a mistake," he said; "I'll pay for the steer. But that is another matter. My errand this morning is with your employer, but you can pass it along. You have a man here named Kilgore who should go to jail. Say to Macpherson—Mr. Macpherson—from me that if he discharges Kilgore and sends him out of the valley it will save trouble."

Connolly grinned. "It's a foine, clane-hearted gentleman, yez are, Misther Wykamp, for givin' the blagyard a chance to layvant," he rejoined, with honey on his tongue. "Would yez be after tellin' us fwhat that profayne devil av a cow-dhriver's been up to?—so we c'd tell the captain in avic?"

"He's been pulling my location stakes. Don't misunderstand me; I'd give him a taste of the law if there were a court within reach."

"Listen to that, now, would yez?" quoth Connolly. "Pullin' the stakes av him! An' some av yez caught him red-handed, av course?"

"No; he had the nerve to bring a bundle of the stakes into camp and leave them in my tent, with his compliments."

"The impudent offal!" said Dan, laughing decorously behind his hand. "But, Misther Wykamp, dear; he's not the only wan."

"What's that you say?"

"I'm sayin' he's not the only wan. Sure, it's meself as cooked me bit av a breakfast wid a fagot av thin same stakes wan day lasht week. It's a kind-hearted man yez are, Misther Wykamp, to be distributin' fuel for the likes av us hard-workin' min."

What followed confirmed my diagnosis of the engineer's character touching his weakness on the passionate side. He rode with the wrist-thronged riding-whip of the east, and the stiff bit of rawhide cut a quick half-circle above Connolly's head. The Irishman caught the blow on his arm and parried it with the skill of a practiced swordsman. Before I realized what was toward, the ex-trooper's pistol was out and leveled, not at Wykamp, but at the Mexican.

"Ye would, would yez?—ye black-jowled haythin! Down wid that gun!"

A heavy revolver dropped in the dust on the opposite side of the Mexican's horse.

"Now, thin,—Mr. Halcott, dear; yez watch, av ye please;—now, thin, yez murderin' Paythans, it's wan."

CHAPTER VI.
FACILIS DECENSUS AVERNI.

Macpherson left me to my own devices after the snack-luncheon and went his way hillward to look for strays in the northern gulches.

"If you feel like riding a few lines after awhile, have Andy saddle 'Clubfoot' for you. He's forgotten how to 'buck,' and if you can keep him from breaking his leg in a dog-hole he'll bring you back all right," he said, at parting; adding, as a stirrup-word: "But I shouldn't ride too far, if I were you. You're gaining by kangaroo-jumps now, and you mustn't get a set-back."

So much for a well man's advice to an ill one who, having ridden more than was meet the previous day, was minded to stay at home and let the saddle-bruises heal. But in mid-afternoon one of the microscopic incidents which change the courses of rivers, decide the fate of nations, and reverse the plans of mice and men, came between, and the horse with the epithetical name had his amble afield.

The incident was the inability of Andrew the Desperate to maintain his fair share of any conversation. By two o'clock he was answering in monosyllables; by three a direct question elicited no more than a nod or a head-shake; at half-past he was quite dumb—a mute and inglorious camp-cook, fit company for neither gods nor men. At four loquacity surrendered at discretion, the animal with the opprobrious name was put in requisition, and I rode away to be with a silence of Nature's making.

Behold, now, how great a matter a little fire kindleth! If the well-intentioned desperado had possessed a few more phrases to be rehearsed at need, there would have been for his would-be gossip no meditative amble up the valley in the cool of the day; no attack of unreasoning and altogether uncalled-for curiosity; no meteoric descent into the Torolitan Avernus; and no—but let us not anticipate.

Barring the saddle-bruise reminders, and the prickings of the thorn in the flesh of illness—which use and time will finally dull for the least heroic sufferer—the ride up the valley was a pure delight. The afternoon was perfect. The atmosphere was like a draught of fine old wine; the tumbling thunder of the river was sweet music to any traffic-bruised ear of the cities; and the color-scheme of the mighty mountains on either hand was full of soft grays and soothing browns. The completeness of it was soul-satisfying, and it was easy to understand how, upon such a day and with such

"Yes, and I'll fight it out to the bitter end. I didn't mean to, at first. I had some talk with Lovatt and the others, and they proposed to buy me out at a fair figure and do the square thing all around. That was before they got hold of Selter's water-right, of course. Now they send a fellow in here who is evidently spoiling for a fight; who shoots at my men and kills my stock. They propose to ignore me—to freeze me out of the game without giving me a show for my investment. They may do it in the end, but I'll give them a run for their money."

I laughed. "Let's be frank with each other, Angus. It goes a good bit deeper with you than any struggle to hold the Torolito. You will have to admit that if Wykamp hadn't—"

"But he has," broke in Macpherson, with rising wrath. "He might have had the Torolito and welcome if he had left me that which is worth more to me than all the stock ranges that lie out of doors. But he wouldn't, and now he's got to take the consequences. She won't let me obliterate him, but I'll break him world without end before I'm through with him."

There was a vindictive emphasis in the threat which started the mill-stones of reflection. Could circumstances, and a sharp turn of the purely personal thumb-screws, transform a frank fighter into a vengeful enemy? Macpherson had always been a hearty combatant, but his antagonism was of the kind which seeks an early hand-shaking after the fact.

"Break him in a business way, you mean? How can you do that?"

His smile was inscrutable. "There's more in my placer claim than appears on the surface. Do you know where it is?"

"It's anywhere you see fit to locate it—on the line of the ditch, I suppose."

"That's where you're wrong. I didn't invent it. It is an actual gold-bearing bar, and it lies at the mouth of the upper canyon just above the site of the Glenlivet company's proposed dam."

"So Wykamp will have to go above or below it; is that it?"

"Yes; without the choice. He'll have to go above. The lay of the land is such that he can't build below the gap in the 'hog-back,' and if he builds on the site selected by the man who made the preliminary survey last summer, my claim will be at the bottom of his reservoir."

"I see. But he can go above, can't he?"

"It's possible, but it will be expensive. He will have to tunnel a small mountain to get his outlet from the head-gates. And that isn't the worst of it."

"What is the worst of it?"

Macpherson pushed his stool from the table and began to fill his pipe. He was provokingly deliberate, and when the tobacco was fairly alight his explanation was of the vaguest.

"If he hasn't already done so, he'll go farther up the canyon and find his site ready-made and waiting for him. I only hope he'll take it."

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encompassments, a well man might rejoice in the mere fact of life. Also, it was less difficult to comprehend the reluctance of one Angus the First to abdicate and go into exile at the decree of any syndicate of them all. It was a hopeless lapse into medievalism, one would say, but at the moment I could cheerfully have seen the plans of the land company, with all the prospective benefits to the many which they contemplated, come to naught to the end that this sequestered corner of great nature's domain should not be marred by disfiguring plowshares.

This thought and its entail rang the reflective changes what time the bronco was topping the swell from which the settlement at Valley Head came into view. Curiously enough, the clustered farmsteads and tilled fields of the small colony were far from suggesting that they were the precursors of the tidal wave of agriculture and banality which would presently sweep down the pleasant valley in the wake of the great irrigation canal. The line between wild-flowers and weeds is not sharply drawn. The bull-thistle is a thing of beauty as a single plant, and it is only when it becomes a ruthless invader that we wage war upon it and strive to stamp it out. Macpherson's cattle on the rolling swells, and this small seasoning of humanity at the meeting-point of the mountains, were the artistic accent in great nature's picture. But they sufficed.

At the summit of the swell commanding a view of the mountain-guarded strath of the settlers, I was minded to turn back; but the club-footed one sniffed the cool breeze pouring down from the upper canyon and asked, horsewise, with gentle tuggings and champings, for a free rein. It was given, and we drifted on, past the deserted school-house, across the freshly turned furrows of the land company's canal, and, in due course of leisurely equine stumblings, beyond the last farmhouse and so on up to the dam at the canyon gateway.

[To Be Continued.]

THE CURATE'S SAVING GRACE.

He Was a Great Cricketer Even if His Doctrine Was a Little Shaky.

There was much excitement in the village of Slushton, because the most important cricket fixture which the village club had arranged was Saturday, and the bowler who had won every match for them that season had sprained his wrist, and consequently would not be able to play, says *London Spare Moments*.

"All their fond hopes of victory had gone, when, as a last resort, they asked the new curate of the village to play for them. He consented, and owing to his score of 54 and his capture of eight wickets for 34 runs, they scored a brilliant victory."

The next morning as the squire, himself an enthusiastic cricketer, was leaving the church, where the curate had just preached his first sermon, he was asked by the vicar what he thought of the new curate.

"Oh," responded the squire, "his voice is weak, his doctrine's shaky, he isn't as learned as he should be, but his cricket is a fair eye-opener. We must keep him, even if we have to pay him double the salary."

A Waste of Postage.

The lawyers were discussing the merits and demerits of a well-known member of the New Orleans bar, who had been gathered to his fathers, and one of the party recalled the time when he studied in the old man's office.

We had a copying clerk whose inefficiency continually worked the judge up to a point of explosion. One day a wire basket fell off the top of his desk and scratched his cheek. Not having any court plaster, he slapped on three postage stamps and went on with his work.

A little later he had some papers to take up to the United States court, and, forgetting all about the stamps, he put on his hat and went out.

As he entered the office the judge raised his head and fixed him with an astonished stare. The clerk stopped and looked frightened and finally asked:

"Anything—er—wrong, sir?"

"Yes, sir!" thundered the old gentleman. "You are carrying too much postage for second-class matter."—*N. O. Times-Democrat*.

Forerunner of His Flock.

A country minister in a certain American town took permanent leave of his congregation in the following pathetic manner: "Brothers and sisters, I came to say good-by. I don't think you love each other, because you have not paid my salary. Brothers, I am going away to a better place. I have been called to be chaplain of a penitentiary. I go to prepare a place for you."—*Household Words*.

He Protested.

"The doctor would like to see you inside," said the physician's maid to the man who was waiting on the porch.

"Not much," said the bucolic patient; "he don't try none of them X-rays on me!"—*Yonkers Statesman*.

In the Ballroom.

She—Do you dance, Mr. Skiggleton?

He (modestly)—Well, my teacher said I did when I left the academy, but those ladies I have danced with since express a different opinion.—*Detroit Free Press*.

A Rare Exception.

She—The men continually dance attendance on Miss Bullion. What is the attraction?

He—She refused a duke.—*Town and Country*.

CHILDREN HAVE POOR SIGHT.

Startling Condition of Pupils Attending Schools in the City of London.

It is estimated that in the schools of the London school board 60,000 children suffer from defective sight, and if metropolitan voluntary schools are included the numbers brought up to about 80,000.

At a recent meeting of the board it was stated that 80 per cent. of the children possessed normal sight, ten per cent. have fair vision, and the sight of the remain ten per cent. is bad. Regarding the latter the sight of two or three per cent. is very bad.

Every child on entering a senior department in future will have his or her sight tested by the teacher, the test to be repeated annually. Those who have defective vision will be carefully examined by the board's oculist, and cards will be given to such children to take to their parents, pressing the need of medical advice.

To carry out the experiment the board has engaged for one year the services of an oculist for three days a week, and five assistants for three half-days a week, at a cost of £875.

FAMOUS CLOCK FOR POPE.

The Gift of the Count of Caserta Is a Marvelous Piece of Mechanism.

One of the most precious of Pope Leo's gifts is the famous Farnese clock presented by the count of Caserta to the house of Bourbon.

The clock was made in 1728 at Plaisance by a noted Italian mathematician, Bernard Farnesi. It was first presented to Elizabeth Farnese on her marriage to King Philip of Spain. The octagonal case is of ebony and crystal, incrustated with precious stones, and the works are ornamented with magnificent sapphires. It bears a pompous Latin inscription to the glory of Elizabeth Farnese and the name of its maker.

To make it an appropriate gift to the pope it is to be surmounted by two silver angels supporting Leo XIII's coat-of-arms. It records the duration of daylight and darkness, according to the season, the position of the sun in relation to the constellations, and is wound only once in 14 years.

BREAK ALL GUN RECORDS.

Crew of Battleship Indiana Makes Fourteen Hits in Sixteen Shots with Thirteen-Inch Guns.

The superiority of the gunners of the American navy was emphasized the other day when the crew of the battleship Indiana, at target practice in the gulf, established a new world's record in firing 13-inch guns. The ship entered Pensacola harbor in the afternoon and reported to Admiral Higginson that the gunners of the turret had scored 14 hits out of 16 shots with the 13-inch pieces, at a range of five miles lowering the world's record by one shot. Admiral Higginson ordered the jacks on every ship of the North Atlantic squadron to cheer the Indiana and its crew as it steamed past them up the harbor.

Wireless Ship Telegraphy.

The North of France Railway company has decided to install wireless telegraphy on its Dover-Calais cross-channel steamships Nord and Pas de Calais. A land station will be erected at the harbor station, Calais. Some time ago an effort was made to introduce wireless telegraphy on all the packets running between Dover and Calais, but the obstructive tactics of the English postal authorities prevented a receiving station being erected on their side of the channel.

MARKET REPORT.

Cincinnati, July 6.

CATTLE—Common . . . 3 00 @ 3 75
Butcher steers . . . 4 65 @ 5 10
CALVES—Extra . . . 5 75 @ 6 00
HOGS—Ch. packers . . . 5 90 @ 6 00
Mixed packers . . . 5 80 @ 5 90
SHEEP—Extra . . . 3 60 @ 3 65
LAMB—Extra . . . 6 50 @ 6 55
FLOUR—Spring pat. 4 35 @ 4 70
WHEAT—No. 2 red. . . @ 78 1/2
No. 3 winter . . . @ 75
CORN—No. 2 mixed. . . @ 52
OATS—No. 2 mixed. . . @ 40 1/2
RYE—No. 2 . . . @ 58
HAY—Ch. timothy . . . @ 18 25
PORK—Clear family. . . @ 17 75
LARD—Steam . . . @ 7 65
BUTTER—Ch. dairy. . . @ 13
Choice creamery . . . @ 22
APPLES—Fancy . . . 3 00 @ 3 50
POTATOES—New . . . 2 75 @ 3 00
TOBACCO—New . . . 4 50 @ 11 75
Old . . . 6 00 @ 9 10

Chicago.

FLOUR—Winter pat. 3 55 @ 3 70
WHEAT—No. 2 red. 76 1/2 @ 77 1/2
No. 3 spring . . . 75 @ 78
CORN—No. 2 mixed. 50 1/2 @ 51
OATS—No. 2 mixed. . . @ 40 1/2
RYE—No. 2 . . . @ 50
PORK—Mess . . . 15 50 @ 15 55
LARD—Steam . . . 8 10 @ 8 15

New York.

FLOUR—Win. str's. 3 75 @ 3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 red. . . @ 82 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed. . . @ 55 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed. . . @ 42 1/2
RYE—Western . . . @ 60 1/2
PORK—Family . . . 18 00 @ 18 50
LARD—Steam . . . @ 8 50

Baltimore.

WHEAT—No. 2 red. 78 1/2 @ 78 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed. 56 @ 56 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed. . . @ 40 1/2
CATTLE—Butchers . 5 00 @ 5 25
HOGS—Western . . . @ 6 85

Louisville.

WHEAT—No. 2 red. . . @ 80
CORN—No. 3 mixed. . . @ 58
OATS—No. 3 mixed. . . @ 43
PORK—Mess . . . @ 16 00
LARD—Steam . . . @ 8 00

Indianapolis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red. . . @ 76 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed. . . @ 50
OATS—No. 2 mixed. . . @ 39 1/2

I have practiced medicine for 32 years and have consulted the leading physicians in this country in regard to remedy for Dyspepsia but have never been able to find anything that would effect a cure until I used Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. I have suffered with stomach trouble for years. Could not eat anything but milk toast for months, but since I used Kodol I can eat anything and feel that my health is better than it ever was in my life. I cannot say enough for Kodol for it has saved my life and I know that it will cure any case of Dyspepsia if taken as directed.—M. D. Settle, M. D., Big Hill, Ky. East End Drug Co.

Farmer's National Bank Richmond, Ky.

Capital and Surplus \$180,000

We solicit your patronage

JAMES BENNETT, Pres.

S. S. PARKES, Cashier

The Foundation of Health.

Nourishment is the foundation of health—life—strength. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the one great medicine that enables the stomach and digestive organs to digest, assimilate and transform all foods into the kind of blood that nourishes the nerves and feeds the tissues. Kodol lays the foundation for health. Nature does the rest. Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and all disorders of the stomach and digestive organs are cured by the use of Kodol. Sold by East End Drug Co.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Perfect Liver Medicine.

Mrs. M. A. Jolley, Noble, O. T., writes: "I have used Herbine for a number of years, and can cheerfully recommend it as the most perfect liver medicine, and the greatest blood purifier. It is a medicine of positive merit, and fully accomplishes all that is claimed for it." Malaria can not find a lodgment in the system while the liver is in perfect order, for one of its functions is to prevent the absorption of fever-producing poisons. Herbine is a most efficient liver regulator. 50c at East End Drug Co.'s

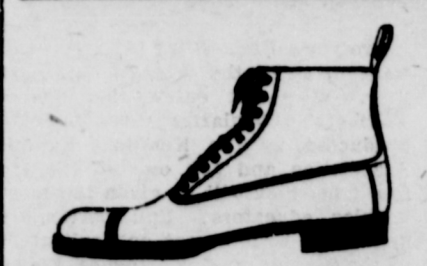
EARLY RISERS

THE FAMOUS LITTLE PILLS.

For quick relief from Biliousness, Sick Headache, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Dizziness, and all troubles arising from an inactive or sluggish liver. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are unequalled.

They act promptly and never gripe. They are so dainty that it is a pleasure to take them. One to two act as a mild laxative; two or four act as a pleasant and effective cathartic. They are purely vegetable and absolutely harmless. They tonic the liver.

YOUR DEALER CAN SUPPLY YOU.
PREPARED BY
E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago



Regal Shoes

Watch and clock repairing are the specialties of Williams' shop

Agency for

M. & N. Laundry.

MISSOURI'S MILLION.

How It Is to Be Spent at the World's Fair.

A MAGNIFICENT STATE BUILDING.

Kentucky Only Wants One-Tenth as Much as Her Daughter to Advise a Wealth of Products and Resources Quite as Great.

Missouri is spending one million dollars upon the State exhibit at the World's Fair. The State Commission, well organized, is pushing the work in every department. The State will appear at its best in all the great exhibit palaces of the Exposition.

Since Missouri is to act as hostess to all states the Commission expects to have the finest state building ever erected at an exposition. It will cost with its furnishing and landscaping about \$250,000. The building is over 300 feet long and has a magnificent site on a hill southeast of the United States Government building. Work was begun on this building early in May.

The collection of exhibits has been in progress some time. Specimens of this year's crops throughout the state will be carefully stored until the time for installation. Each ear of corn for example will be wrapped in tissue paper that it may lose none of its valued qualities before it is placed on display. Fruits will be placed in cold storage as the season progresses, in order that all varieties may be included in the exhibit next year.

In the Live Stock department the Missouri mule will take a prominent part. Among the mules will be seen the largest mule on earth, a three-year-old mare belonging to Michael Murry, of Hereford. She is 18 hands



MISSOURI STATE BUILDING - ST. LOUIS 1904

high, or six feet at the shoulders, and weighs 1,705 pounds.

A fine display of horses, cattle, hogs and poultry is also being provided for in this department.

Specimens of the mineral products of the state are being collected and classified. The exhibit of zinc will be the most extensive, as Missouri produced three-fourths of the world's output of this ore.

The prospects for an exhibit of fish from the streams and lakes of Missouri are excellent. The exhibit will be confined to native fishes and to those varieties which have demonstrated their adaptability to the waters and conditions of this latitude. Fish are now being caught and being placed in aquariums from which they will be transferred to the State section of the Fisheries building.

Schools and colleges throughout the State are preparing specimens of their work for the Educational exhibit. The public school system will be fully exemplified. To do this successfully all the educators of the State and those interested in education are working industriously.

In the collecting of other branches of Missouri's large display the work is being vigorously pushed.

Missouri is to spend a million dollars at the Fair. Kentucky, the mother of Missouri, certainly will be able to raise \$100,000 for making a display of her products and resources.

WASHINGTON AT MORRISTOWN.

New Jersey Reproduces Revolutionary Hero's Headquarters as Her State Building at the Fair.

Ford's old tavern at Morristown, which at one time during the war of the Revolution was General Washington's headquarters, will be reproduced at the World's Fair, St. Louis, as New Jersey's State building.

The historic structure, which will be reproduced with fidelity, will cost \$20,000. New Jersey has already appropriated \$100,000, and is arranging for a liberal increase. Her industrial and educational exhibits will be as interesting in their way as the old Ford tavern is in the State's history.

The famous men of early days who were sheltered by the old tavern when the colonies were engaged in the memorable struggle for freedom, include Alexander Hamilton, Lafayette and Kosciuszko, Israel Putnam, Philip Schuyler and others.

Are you an educator? If so, you will want to go to the World's Fair next year. Why not enter the School Teachers' Popularity Contest being conducted by the Kentucky Exhibit Association and get one of the 120 free trips that will be given the most popular educators? Full particulars and blank ballots sent on application to the Secretary, R. E. Hughes, Louisville, Ky.

Kentucky will be the only State in the Union with two coal displays in the Mines and Metallurgy building. One will be in the regular Kentucky mineral display and the other in the space assigned to the U. S. Geological Survey. All other States will have their coal only in one place. It is a great concession to Kentucky coal.

A SOBER COUNTRY.

NEWFOUNDLAND HAS A REMARKABLE NONALCOHOLIC RECORD.

Declared to Be the Most Temperate Place in the World in the Matter of Intoxicating Liquor—How Local Option Works.

In the matter of intoxicating liquor Newfoundland, says a correspondent of the Chicago News, is the most temperate country in the world. Its statistics of liquor consumption show the most trifling use of ardent drinks. The heart of a temperance advocate would be gladdened by its abstemiousness, while the tippler would be correspondingly depressed, for in most of the fishing hamlets around the coast there is not a saloon, and only in St. John's and a few centers is the liquor traffic of any magnitude.

Canada has hitherto claimed the honor of being the soberest country, but must now yield that distinction to Newfoundland. A comparative statement recently issued shows that the Canadians drink eight times as much of strong beverages as the "Newfoundlanders" do, and it is doubtful if any state or province anywhere has a record of sobriety approaching that of this island. The table referred to shows the annual consumption per head of population for the year 1900 and is as follows:

	Spirits, gallons.	Wines, gallons.	Beers, gallons.
Newfoundland..	0.24	0.3	0.22
Canada	0.72	0.8	3.42

Newfoundland's total consumption per head is therefore 0.049 of a gallon as against Canada's total of 4.22 gallons per annum. Allowing seventy-five drinks to a gallon of spirits or wines, the Newfoundlanders take a drink only twenty times in the year, or once in eight days, while at twenty drinks to a gallon of beer he takes his third with a "schooner" once every three months. In Canada the per capita consumption is three times as great in spirits, three times as great in wines and almost sixteen times as great in beers. In Newfoundland, it should be explained, wines are drunk by only a limited class—the well-to-do, say one-eighth of the population—and beers are but sparingly used outside of St. John's and the larger centers. The fishermen's drink is rum, and last year out of a total import of 63,000 gallons of liquors and wines rum amounted to 41,450 gallons. This, however, represented a drop of 70,000 gallons of rum as compared with 1890, though we have grown from 196,000 to 220,000 people.

St. John's, with its 30,000 residents and its large floating population as the main seaport of the island, is the least sober section. But still it compares favorably with other coast towns of its class elsewhere. Its saloons, which number fifty-two, are open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. on weekdays, but are closed tight "after hours" and on Sundays. It is practically impossible to obtain a drink in the city during these periods. Police collusion with the saloon keepers is unknown here. When 10 o'clock strikes, every saloon closes, and if men are seen leaving one five minutes later the owner is summoned before the magistrate and heavily fined. A second offense involves imprisonment for six months; a third entails the canceling of the license. No "publican," as the owner is termed, ever yet ran this risk. One indictment is usually enough to instill the requisite caution against a further offense.

A peculiar fact about the "public houses" here is that most of them are conducted by widows who, having no other means of support, have taken to this calling to secure a livelihood. Another institution here is the barmaid—as in England. St. John's is the only place in America where she flourishes. It implies no discredit for a girl to be "behind the bar," nor is the conducting of a saloon by a woman in any way demeaning. Girls prefer "bartending" to domestic service, and a daily paper which reflected on a barmaid's character was mulcted in heavy damages by a jury, which verdict the judge warmly commended.

Almost every hamlet around the coast line enjoys what is termed "local option." This is a modified sort of prohibition, which in Canada is known as the "Scott act," after its introducer. It enables the majority of the residents in any section to forbid the sale of liquors therein by holding a poll and registering their votes in accordance with the terms of the local option act. If the majority vote "yes" for the enforcement of the act, the sale of intoxicants at once becomes illegal and the tippler has to import his private stock of liquors from St. John's.

French Railways Alert.
The national railways in France have adopted the following rules: "First, to discharge all employees who persist in using spirits and wine while on duty; second, all persons who continue to drink shall be dropped from the pension rolls of the company and will not participate in the endowment funds in case of an accident. All restaurants on the roads are forbidden to sell spirits to the workmen."

Wine Excluded From Club.
Wine will not appear upon the table at the dinners of the Chicago Business Woman's club hereafter. Everybody connected with the club declares that nothing has happened recently which is responsible for the action of the board, but that the exhilarating beverage has been tabooed simply as a matter of principle.

The Temperance Gloves.
Left Hand—Don't cheat. Don't steal. Don't swear. Don't lie. Don't disobey.
Right Hand—Don't chew. Don't smoke. Don't drink. Love God. Love everybody.—Union Signal.

WHAT THE RICH MAN CANNOT PURCHASE

By President CHARLES W. ELIOT of Harvard



WE WANT MORE HAPPINESS, MORE REAL SATISFACTION, MORE JOY, MORE ENJOYMENT.

It is said that we Americans are always trying to get money—more pay, higher wages, higher salaries, more profit in our trade—and there is truth in that description of the American aim. Now, is that the ultimate end of life? Is that the way to win greater happiness, truer enjoyment, deeper satisfactions?

I THINK THE FIRST SOURCE, THE GREATEST SOURCE IN THIS WORLD, IS FAMILY LIFE, THE JOYS OF FATHER AND MOTHER AND CHILDREN AND GRANDFATHER AND GRANDMOTHER AND GRANDCHILDREN. THEY LAST.

In the natural course of life they last fifty, even sixty, years, and they grow as time passes by. They are always increasing; they are not diminishing satisfactions.

Does the rich man have any more of these true and high satisfactions than the poor man? Not one whit more! He cannot buy them. They are the result of natural affection and of disciplined character. They are absolutely unpurchasable in this world.

A Year of Prosperity For the West

By GEORGE GOULD, Head of the Gould System of Railroads



CAN SEE A FULL YEAR OF PROSPERITY AHEAD FOR THE WEST. THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE RAILROADS IN THE WEST WAS NEVER BETTER THAN IT IS NOW.

All our earnings are going ahead of the largest period we have ever had.

I have never seen wheat look so well in all my experience in the west as it does today.

I BELIEVE THAT IT WILL BE SOME TIME BEFORE THE WEST WILL EVER NEED TO CALL ON NEW YORK FOR MONEY. The western bankers have their own money to lend to their own people, unless money should get so high in Wall street as to make it profitable to send it east.

"Hell Is Within Us, and Heaven Too"

By Rev. Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT of Brooklyn

SALVATION IS CHARACTER. EVERY EFFORT TO ATTAIN A PERFECT CHARACTER IS A STEP TOWARD SALVATION.

CAN A MAN BE SAVED AND NOT ACCEPT CHRIST? IF A MAN TRIES TO LEAD THE LIFE OF PURITY THAT CHRIST LED, I THINK HE WOULD BE SAVED.

I THINK THAT HELL IS WITHIN US, AND HEAVEN TOO.

You have seen men with hell in their eyes, and you and I have both seen men who had heaven in their faces.

It was not the few drops of blood trickling down the palms and from the side of Jesus that constitute the sacrifice that atoned for the sins of man; it was the thirty-three years' contact with the cowards, liars, weaklings, of his daily life.

The Negro a Slave For the Giant Race

By Bishop HENRY M. TURNER of Georgia



THE African emigration movement has not met with the approval of a majority of the negro race. A lot of ignorant negroes have opposed it from its very inception. They prate about the sickness of Africa and many other things of which they are in dense ignorance. The thoughtful and intelligent of the white race endorse the emigration movement, and it will yet prove a success and of untold blessings to the negro race.

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED THAT NOT MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL EVER CAME OUT OF EGYPT. THE OTHER TWO-THIRDS WERE EXTERMINATED. THIS WILL BE THE FINAL OUTCOME OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO IF HE REMAINS HERE.

There is some chance, too, of the negro being re-enslaved if he prefers to stay here. Some people are unkind enough to say that this kind of talk comes from a disordered brain. That kind of prating does not annoy me in the least.

THE NEGRO CAN NEVER HOPE TO ATTAIN RESPECTABLE RECOGNITION HERE, AND I THINK HE SHOULD GO WHERE HE CAN. HERE HE IS ONLY A SLAVE AND A MENIAL FOR THE GIANT RACE. THAT IS ALL HE CAN EVER HOPE TO BE IN THIS LAND.

Voice of Women Needed In Our Government

By HENRY B. BLACKWELL, Champion of Woman Suffrage

WOMAN ASKS THE RIGHT TO VOTE. LET HER HAVE IT. She will not be masculine, but she will do the woman's part in politics. God never meant that political society should be composed of men only. He intended that government should also be something of the home. As long as women are kept out of the government there can be no settled spirit of peace.

The question of woman suffrage is no longer a question of theory, but it has become a practical question. In all states where woman suffrage has been established the best results have followed.

AND IT IS ONLY IN TWELVE STATES TODAY THAT A MARRIED MOTHER HAS ANY LEGAL RIGHT TO THE CARE AND CUSTODY OF HER MINOR CHILDREN. UNTIL LAST YEAR THE WOMEN OF MASSACHUSETTS DID NOT HAVE IT; UNTIL THE YEAR BEFORE LAST THE WOMEN OF ILLINOIS HAD IT NOT. IN EVERY CASE THE RIGHT HAS BEEN SECURED BY THE ADVOCATES OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

CARE OF PLANTS.

How to Protect Them and Make Them Grow.

The first thing about the care of plants is good drainage and the right kind of soil, says the New York Journal. A little ammonia once a week in the water will act as a fertilizer and force the plants to bloom. Tin is much better than earthenware, because it keeps the plants moist longer. To kill red spiders sprinkle a little cinnamon over the plants.

To those who have little time and money to expend on outdoor plants there are three annuals that will give an abundance of bright, cheery bloom from a few weeks after the seed is sown until the frost comes—the petunia, sweet alyssum and nasturtium. They do well in a poor soil and require little watering. The tall nasturtium, with its bright blossoms, ranging from the darkest red to the lightest straw color, may be trained against the house or fence or be allowed to carpet a bed.

Grounds of coffee are excellent to mix with the earth used in flowerpots, as it keeps the earth moist and facilitates blossoming.

Old newspapers pinned over plants will keep them from the frost and prolong their period of blossoming.

It should be made a rule to water plants before sunrise and after sundown, and in so doing care should be exercised to water them in such a way that the roots will get the benefit without wetting the leaves and flowers.

If you find that the leaves of your rosebush, or any large growing plant, are being eaten by caterpillars, wind around the woody portion a piece of cotton wadding, which will deter them from creeping upon it. This has been tried with excellent results on trees. At times there is also the annoyance of ants in the garden, but this can be readily done away with by pouring common lamp oil over them.

To remove worms from plants, take solution of soap or washing powder or the water from the boiler after a washing, let cool and pour in pot. The worms will come to the surface, and as they are stunned somewhat they can be removed easily.

How to Make Pineapple Sherbet.

Roll two cups of water and a cup of sugar to a sirup and add a teaspoonful of gelatin that has been dissolved in a little water. Remove from the fire and beat until cold, then add the juice of a lemon and a cup of pineapple juice. Freeze.

How to Ventilate Sick Rooms.

Sick rooms should be ventilated even more conscientiously than the rest of the house. Many an amateur nurse forgets that the sick require pure air quite as much as the well and so neglect to secure all the air space that is necessary or available. All draperies, hangings and stuffed pieces of furniture that are not absolutely necessary should be banished from the sick room. To air the room without giving the patient cold place an extra blanket or coverlet over the bed, draw the sheet up over the patient's head and face and let a strong draft blow through the room for a few minutes. This will effectually dislodge any layers of foul air that may have collected. Continuous ventilation should be maintained both day and night by means of an open window in an adjoining room, the door between being kept open.

How to Prevent Stoves Rusting.

By applying kerosene with a rag when you are about to put your stoves away for the summer it will prevent them from rusting. Treat your faring implements in the same way before you lay them aside in the fall.

How to Utilize Old Stockings.

Stockings and socks that have seen their best days may be utilized in various ways by the careful housewife. Cut off the feet, then fold the leg part over several times and sew the ends and one has a soft holder for grasping kettles, the stove lifter, tongs and other utensils of the kitchen. White hosiery is capital when used as a window cleaner in place of the old duster or bit of discarded muslin which many women save for this purpose.

How to Recurl Hat Feathers.

If your hat feathers become wet and straightened, hold them over the stove being careful not to burn them. Remove them from the heat now and then and shake out the matted down. Keep this up until the feather is curled.

How to Make Soap Jelly.

Soap jelly to wash delicate fabrics with is easily and cheaply made from bits of toilet soap, the last of cakes left in the bathroom. Fill a wide mouthed glass jar three-fourths full of these odds and ends and pour boiling water over them. Add a tablespoonful of glycerin and the juice of half a lemon. Stir and allow to dissolve. This jelly is excellent not only for fine laundering, but to soften and whiten the hands.

How to Take Medicine Easily.

To prepare the mouth for a nauseous dose of medicine chew a piece of orange peel or take a tiny bit of cayenne pepper. This will prepare the mouth for nearly anything you can imagine.

How to Make Calf's Foot Jelly.

Take two calf's feet, add one gallon of water, which reduce by boiling to one quart. Strain and wash cold skin fat entirely off. Add to this the whites of six or eight eggs well beaten, a pint of wine, half a pint of loaf sugar and the juice of four lemons. Mix well, boil for a few minutes, strain and set aside to cool.

How to Scale Fish Quickly.

Fish may be scaled much easier by first dipping them into boiling water for a minute.

An Animal Story For Little Folks

The Prosperous Bugs

"Good morning, Higgy," said the haggiebug to the higgiebug as they met on the street the other day. "How are you?"

"Very fine, I thank you, Haggy," replied the higgiebug. "How are you?" "Oh, I am always well," answered the haggiebug, "except now, you know, my business is brisk and I am just a wee bit overworked."

"Ah," exclaimed the higgiebug. "Lots of work? That's good. Let me congratulate you. I know just how it is, for, you see, my business is brisk, too, and I am afraid sometimes I will not



"I'M A DOCTOR," DECLARED THE HIGGIEBUG.

be able to attend to it all. By the way, Haggy, what business are you in now?" "I'm a barber," answered the haggiebug.

"A barber?" exclaimed the higgiebug. "And what do you do as a barber?"

"Why, mercy, man, haven't you heard?" cried the haggiebug in surprise.

"No," said the higgiebug. "What is it?"

"Well, the caterpillars have adopted the new style of having their heads bald, and my business is to shave the caterpillars. There are lots of them, and it keeps me busy day and night doing the work."

"You must be making a great deal of money," said the higgiebug.

"Yes, indeed," replied the haggiebug. "By the way, what business are you in?"

"I'm a doctor," declared the higgiebug.

"A doctor?" exclaimed the haggiebug. "And what do you do as a doctor?"

"My, my, my! Don't you know?" cried the higgiebug in surprise.

"No," said the haggiebug. "What is it?"

"Well, the grasshoppers have adopted the new style of wearing long whiskers, and I furnish them with a face powder to bring out their beards. They use a great deal of the powder, and I am kept busy night and day mixing it for them."

"I suppose you will soon be rich," said the haggiebug.

"I hope so," responded the higgiebug.

"Well, goodbye, Higgy," said the haggiebug as he passed on down the street.

"Goodbye, Haggy," answered the haggiebug. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

An Animal Story For Little Folks

The Funny Duckling

There was once a funny little duckling who was always going about doing something curious that made everybody laugh at him. Somebody told him that if he did not want to get wet when it rained he had better buy himself an umbrella. So off Mr. Duckling went to the umbrella store and bought him-



HE CARRIED THAT UMBRELLA AROUND—self an umbrella. He stuck it under his arm and walked down the road just as proud as ever he could be.

It made them all laugh louder than before, for none of them could see what use a duckling would ever have for an umbrella. But the duckling did not know any better. He carried that umbrella around under his arm day after day, hoping it would rain.

Well, finally one day it did rain. It rained in sheets, and the wind blew as it had never blown before. Mr. Duckling went out into the road, and, of course, everybody was there to see.

Up went the umbrella, and up went Mr. Duckling with it, for a big gust of wind just lifted them both in the air and swept them over the heads of the spectators and into the top of a tree about a mile away.

It took the little duckling half a day to untangle himself from the limbs of the tree and get down to the ground.

Moral.—Do not hamper yourself with things that are unnecessary. —Chicago Tribune.

Interesting Bits of News

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Prof. and Mrs. S. C. Mason are spending a few days in the mountains.

Mrs. Sophia Morgan, who has been visiting her parents in Hamilton, O., returned here Sunday.

Little Ida Morgan, who has been suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever, is slowly improving.

Levi Tucker, news agent on the Kentucky Central railway, was the guest of John Welch Tuesday.

Miss Louise Yocum left Thursday for a visit at the home of Miss Lucy Van Horn at Jerseyville, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Hanson are visiting their daughter Mrs. Mannie Jones at Cincinnati this week.

G. D. Holliday returned Thursday from a very successful trip as traveling salesman for a Philadelphia house.

Mrs. J. S. McDowell and son James, of Cincinnati, Ohio, are here for brief visits. Mrs. McDowell for a few days, her son for two weeks.

Mrs. Mollie McClellan returned Tuesday to her home at Lincoln, Ill., after a three weeks' visit with her brother Thomas Watkins.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Settle, of Richmond, were Berea visitors Tuesday. Mrs. Settle also visited at the home of Geo. Settle near Wallacetown.

There will be a special sermon to the children next Sunday morning at eleven o'clock at the Baptist church by the pastor, Rev. H. M. Shouse.

Miss Cora I. Early, a music teacher of Lexington, who received her training at Boston, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Howard Switzer the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Ramsey are visiting Mr. Ramsey's brothers in Lexington and incidentally attending the sessions of the Lexington Chautauqua.

Besides those mentioned last week Rev. H. M. Shouse, Mrs. L. V. Dodge, Miss Carrie Woods, and Mrs. H. M. Jones are attending the Kentucky Chautauqua at Lexington.

John Kimbrel and his wife, both aged 82 years, were converted Sunday at their home south of town under the preaching of Rev. Phelps. They expect to be baptized the first Sunday in August.

The L. & N. has established a telegraph office at Brushy Fork and put a man in charge. A large force of miners are at work in the coal mines recently opened up there.

On Saturday night C. M. Canfield will give his unique graphophone entertainment at the Baptist church (colored) on the Walnut Meadow pike. Good band, orchestra and quartet music. Admission 10c and 15c.

Prof. L. V. Dodge writes that in few ways can so much of rest, knowledge, and inspiration be gained as small cost as at the Kentucky Chautauqua. The last two days Friday and Saturday of this week will be full of good things.

Miss Jennie Hanson entertained a small company at dinner last Friday evening at her home on Chestnut avenue. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hanson and friend, Miss Clyde Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hinman and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Racer.

In the saw mill at Panola, of which C. M. Rawlings is manager, Henry Calvin received a severe blow over the heart from the bursting of an empty wheel last Friday morning which completely paralyzed him for a few minutes. Dr. P. Cornelius was called, and pronounced Mr. Calvin out of danger.

Miss Hallie F. Embree, who has been attending the Bible Institute at South Nyack, N. Y., for the past six months, arrived home yesterday. She will be tendered a reception by the local Y. W. C. A. on Friday night. Edwin Embree now a sophomore at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., came home Wednesday after a very successful year of study.

The Fourth of July passed off Saturday without accident. The small boys and the big boys and even the girls and women had their fun, and each celebrated the anniversary of our Independence in his or her own way. The kite contest came off promptly at 9 o'clock a. m., and for this event the boys had been making preparation

for some weeks. The prizes were given by W. C. Gamble. For the highest flyer Alvin Todd received the first prize of 50c, Walter Dizney, second, and Lester Hill, third. Aden Ogg secured the prize for the prettiest kite. Kid Richardson and Clyde Mahaffey were other contestants. The fireworks on the Athletic Field at night were free for all, and many persons contributed to the enjoyment of the crowd.

ELIZA DUNSON.

The oldest resident of Madison County passes away at the age of 107.

Eliza Dunson (colored) was born in 1796 and died Thursday July 2 at the great age of 107 years. In 1805, at nine years of age, she came to Kentucky from Virginia when this part of the State was scarcely more than a howling wilderness. In early life she joined the white Baptist church at Red Lick, but when the Goodloe chapel was organized she became a member there. She lived a consistent Christian life until her death. The funeral was preached Friday at the Baptist church on the Walnut Meadow pike by its pastor, Rev. F. A. Broadus, and Rev. Francis, pastor of her own church. She leaves one son and three daughters besides a large number of grandchildren and great grandchildren to mourn her loss.

MADISON COUNTY COAL.

While the existence of valuable clay banks around Waco is generally known, the extent and quality of the coal deposits in Madison county are not widely known. These deposits exist in paying quality and quantity only at Big Hill in the extreme southeastern part of the county. These coal mines are owned and mined by Mr. S. C. Carrier. A few years ago a mine was opened up on Bear Knob but was abandoned, owing to the inferior quality of the coal. The coal mines at Big Hill are three feet thick and seemingly of such an extent as to supply Madison with coal for several generations to come. The coal is also of excellent quality. Mr. Carrier has now opened a second mine higher up, not because the first was exhausted but because the new mine is easier worked. The new mine is already 120 feet long, and eight miners are taking out from 200 to 300 bushels of good coal every day. The arrangements are being made to exhibit a large block of this coal at the St. Louis World's Fair next year. Mr. Carrier has offered a prize to the miner getting out the largest block in the next two months.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

The notices given for opening of the fall term of Berea College have been incorrect. Fall Term opens September 16.

Mrs. Margaret Owen, superintendent of the Hospital, is spending two weeks with friends in Washington, D. C.

Miss Antoinette Bigelow and her friend Miss Bertha Scripture, of Springfield, Mass., were visitors here last Thursday and Friday.

Treasurer T. J. Osborne seems to be enjoying his vacation. We have his word for it that he and three companions fishing in Lake Erie caught 100 pounds of fish in one day.

Wm. Johnson, a graduate of the Bakery Department of Tuskegee Industrial Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala., came yesterday and will be employed at the College Dining Hall.

Mr. F. E. Hamilton, of Licking county, O., has been secured for the position of farm foreman, and entered upon his duties last Thursday. He took his agricultural course at Ohio State University at Columbus, O.

The preliminary survey for a system of water works which has just been completed shows that plenty of water can be had from Pigg and Cow Bell Hollows, with the required pressure, as there is a fall of about 200 feet. It is estimated that the supply would be 100 gallons a minute. Whether or not the system will be put in is another question.

Neighborhood Happenings

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly

MASON COUNTY.

MAYSVILLE.

Prof. J. S. Hathaway was here last week circulating among his friends. —Miss Effie McGinn left Thursday for Cincinnati. —Charlie Y. Harris substituted for James Mundy as organist Sunday at the Bethel church. —Miss Sadie Bell has gone for an extended visit to relatives in Covington. —Miss Bessie Strawder will leave this week to visit Naomi Banion, of Springfield, Ohio. —The members of the Bethel Baptist church will have their grand rally the fourth Sunday in this month.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD.

Mr. Robert Cook, wife and baby visited in Berea Sunday. —Mr. T. C. Viars and daughter visited friends in Berea Saturday and Sunday. —We are glad to announce that Squire J. M. Reynolds, who has been sick, is able to be out again. —Mrs. Polly Alman and granddaughter Ray, who have been visiting friends on Scaffold Cane, have returned to their home in Richmond. —We had a glorious rain here Sunday and crops look fine. —Quite a number from this vicinity were in Berea to spend the Fourth.

MADISON COUNTY.

BIG HILL.

Mrs. Etta Settle returned home Thursday after several days' visit with friends and relatives at Ford. —Willie Hays, who has been very ill, is improving slowly. —Miss Gertrude Settle left Tuesday June 30th for an extended visit with friends at London. —Mrs. Amanda Baker, who has been an invalid for several years, was removed to the home of Mrs. Barker near Berea. —Our Sunday school at this place is prospering nicely. —A good shower fell here Sunday evening which gladdened the hearts of the farmers. —Miss Nannie Bales will begin her school here Monday July 13. —Mr. M. J. Carrier returned home Saturday after spending two weeks in Estill county. —Mr. J. A. Bales is visiting relatives here. —Mr. A. P. Settle will move to Berea the 10th of this month. His friends very much regret to see him leave. —Mrs. Philip Rogers died Friday after a lingering illness. —Mrs. S. C. Carrier and her two little daughters are visiting in Laurel county.

WALLACETON.

Miss Pearl Venable visited friends in Berea Saturday and Sunday week. —Mrs. Carrie Wallace is slowly improving. —Mrs. Ike Guinn, who went to Stanford some weeks ago and was operated on, is some better and came home last week. —Mrs. Will Stowe recently burned her hand badly with hot grease. —There will be a Sunday-school convention at the Methodist church or Wallace's chapel on Saturday, the 11th of July. —G. B. Gabbard and wife were in Berea Saturday on business. —News comes to us that Miss Katie Wylie, one of our neighbor girls who went to Illinois some months ago, has changed her life of single blessedness to a happier one, and is now Mrs. Andrew Elder. —Mr. Chas. Rogers, of Indianapolis, Indiana, is visiting his brother George and family. —Mrs. Dan Botkin, who has been visiting friends and relatives at East Bernstadt, returned Thursday. —Mr. and Mrs. Eb. Brockman visited Mr. and Mrs. James Baker, of Berea.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

GABBARD.

Wednesday and Thursday were two of the hottest days of the year. The thermometer registered 98 degrees. —Meredith Gabbard will teach the school at this place. —Uncle Henry Gabbard is still very low. —Mrs. Rachel Duff is very low with typhoid fever. —Stephen Gabbard will teach at Grassy Branch this year. —A. C. Gabbard, of Booneville, visited relatives at this place last week. —W. T. Isaacs and wife, of Egypt, Jackson county, visited relatives at this place last Saturday and Sunday. —The teachers Institute of Owsley county will begin at Booneville on the 13th with Prof. J. W. Dinsmore as instructor.

VINCENT.

Rev. Miller will preach at this place Sunday. —Mr. and Mrs. John Treadway are all smiles over the arrival of a girl baby. —Andy Cecil, who has been sick for some time, is recovering.

—MARRIED: Daniel Turner and Sallie Rader. They have our best wishes.

—Prayer meeting is prospering nicely at Traveller's Rest. —J. C. Botner has gone to Beattyville on business.

—Louis Rader will leave for California soon to engage in business. —Miss Della Treadway has returned home from a two weeks' visit in Perry Co.

—She reports an enjoyable trip. —W. P. Treadway is very sick at present.

—J. C. Botner and son expect to open a new store at Heidelberg about August 1. —Miss Rebecca Mainous and Eva Treadway visited Miss Minnie Cecil Saturday and Sunday.

—Alexander McIntire will not get through hauling logs on Spruce Fork until September 1. —James Isaacs, our drummer, is kept busy at present.

—Rev. Wess Dunagin narrowly escaped being drowned while crossing Sturgeon. His horse washed down with him and he had to swim for life. He escaped with the loss of his saddle bags and hat.

JACKSON COUNTY.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Puris' child died Sunday morning July 5. —Miss Ida Hays, who has been quite ill for a few days, is convalescent. —We had good showers Sunday evening, and gardens look better. —Mr. Robert Engle, of Gray Hawk, is going to locate at Berea to educate his children. —On the evening of July 1 Andrew Lakes, an old man in poor health, was shot while out walking near his home. Squire W. J. Hayes was called to take his depositions as it was thought he could not live long. He rallied, however, and his condition is now somewhat improved. David Isaacs, who is accused of doing the shooting, will have an examining trial to-day.

CONKLING.

Mr. W. M. Mays, deputy sheriff of Owsley county, has been promoted to the office of deputy U. S. marshal. Mr. Mays is one of Owsley's best men, and probably no man in Eastern Kentucky possesses better qualifications for this office. He is sober and discreet and will do his duty as an officer. —Manuel Harvey is on the sick list with fever. We hope he will be up soon. —W. M. Lewis seems to have the lead in this part as candidate for nomination for Commonwealth's attorney. —It is the opinion of many that John L. Isaacs will secure the nomination for Circuit Judge in the event that Brown and Faulkner run in opposition. —The recent hard rains damaged the crops somewhat, but in general they are looking well. —W. M. Mays and family and W. J. Blake and family visited friends and relatives on Buck Creek Saturday and Sunday. —It is not yet known who was the murderer of Delang Peters, who was shot and killed on June 25 while going in at the gate of G. B. Wilson with an arm load of stove wood. —The CITIZEN has taken the lead in these parts as one of the best newspapers in Eastern Kentucky.

A SUCCESS.—Biggs: I understand that you lost your money on the chicken-raising experiment of yours. Boggs: Yes, I did; but I expect to get it all back again. I'm writing a book on how to raise chickens. —Judge.

LINDSLEY—CORNELL.

Charles B. Lindale, for the past year employed here as instructor in drawing, arrived last Saturday accompanied by his bride, and has since been kept busy receiving the congratulations of his friends and a somewhat rousing reception in the form of a "belling." The Evening Leader of Corning, N. Y., says of the wedding in part: The marriage of Miss Anna S. Cornell to Charles B. Lindale took place at the home of the bride on Thursday afternoon, July 2, at 4 o'clock. Rev. N. E. Fuller, pastor of the Congregational church, Corning, N. Y., performed the ceremony. The bride is a charming young lady, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Cornell, of Cooper Plains. The groom is an energetic and respected young man, son of Mr. and Mrs. Halsey Lindale, Decatur Street. The happy pair have the best wishes of many friends here.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

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The Students Job Print—
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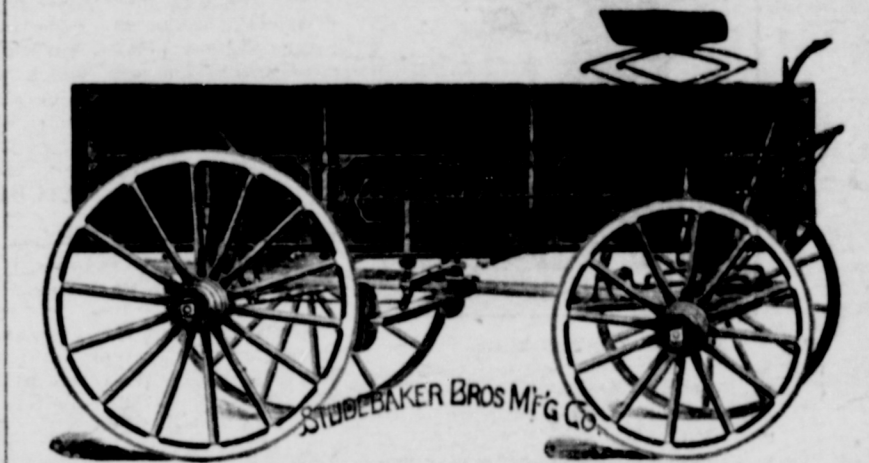


Jim Dumps on Independence Day, Said: "Force freed us from England's sway. Now independence let's declare From indigestion's tyrant snare. Good friends, shake off this despot grim. 'Twas 'Force' that freed your 'Sunny Jim.'"

"Force"
The Ready-to-Serve Cereal

always on duty.

A Food for Fighters.
"It may interest you to learn that 'Force' is being served at breakfast several times each week to the members of the Second Regiment, N. G. P., now on duty at this place."
"HARRY W. BROWN."



WAIT FOR THE WAGON

Did you spend your childhood in the country?

The engineer with his hand on the throttle of the Empire Express. The admiral on the quarter deck of a war ship, King Edward on the throne, may glow with pride and pleasure, but their feelings are tame in comparison with the unutterable delight that thrills the small boy, who is permitted unassisted to climb the wheel and perch on the seat of a STUDEBAKER WAGON. I am proud to sell it.

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